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APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

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1. ☒ [X] Fee Transmittal Form
2. ☒ [X] Specification, Claims & Abstract [Total Pages: 80]
3. ☒ [X] Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets: 23]
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ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ [X] Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ [] 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) [] Power of Attorney
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18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS



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transmission over dispersion-shifted fiber", Jun-ichi Kani et al., 1999 IEICE General Conference).

Referring to Fig. 23 that is drawn based on the above report, 16 laser diodes (hereinafter abbreviated as LDs) 150-1 to 150-16 emit laser beams having wavelengths that correspond to channel-1 to channel 16 of the S' band, respectively. The emitted laser beams are input to an arrayed waveguide grating (hereinafter abbreviated as AWG) 151-1. The AWG 151-1 generates WDM light by wavelength-multiplexing the laser beams of channel-1 to channel-16. The WDM light is input to a Mach-Zehnder interferometer type optical modulator (hereinafter abbreviated as "MZ modulator") 152-1, where it is modulated with information to be transmitted and thereby converted into a WDM optical signal. The WDM optical signal is input to a thulium-doped fiber amplifier (hereinafter abbreviated as TDFA) 153. Being a rare-earth-element-doped fiber amplifier that amplifies light in a 1,450-nm band, the TDFA 153 can amplify an S'-band WDM optical signal. The amplified WDM optical signal is input to a wavelength-multiplexing coupler (hereinafter referred to as "WDM coupler") 156 that is a dielectric multilayer optical filter.

A C-band WDM optical signal is generated by a block that is similar to the above block and is composed of LDs 150-17 to 150-32, an AWG 151-2, an MZ modulator 152-2, and an erbium-doped fiber amplifier (hereinafter abbreviated as EDFA) 154 that is provided instead of the TDFA 153 and performs amplification in a 1,550 nm band. The C-band WDM optical signal is input to the WDM coupler 156.

An L-band WDM optical signal is generated by a block that is similar to the above block and is composed of LDs 150-33 to 150-48, an AWG 151-3, an MZ modulator 152-3, and a gain-shifted erbium-doped fiber amplifier (hereinafter abbreviated as GS-EDFA) 155 that is provided instead of the TDFA 153 and performs amplification in a 1,580 nm band. The L-band WDM optical signal is input to the WDM coupler 156.

The WDM coupler 156 generates a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal by wavelength-multiplexing the S'-band,

transmission line. A_{eff} is the effective core cross section of the optical transmission line.

In general, the Raman gain coefficient is triangle-approximated and given by

$$\gamma_i = \frac{i \Delta f \gamma_p}{1.5 \times 10^{13}} \quad \dots(2)$$

- 5 where Δf is the space between channels and γ_p is the peak gain coefficient that is the maximum value of Raman gain coefficients that are obtained by the triangle approximation.

Formulae relating to the stimulated Raman scattering including the above equations are described on pp. 276-278 of
10 "Optical Fiber Communication Technology" (supervised by Yoshihiro Konishi, The Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun, Ltd.).

It is known that if a 32-wave WDM optical signal is transmitted over a certain distance through an optical fiber, stimulated Raman scattering causes part of the optical power
15 of channel-1 to be transferred to longer-wavelength channels and hence causes a gain gradient in the WDM signal. That is, it is known that a gain gradient due to stimulated Raman scattering occurs in a WDM optical signal in a single wavelength band.

- 20 Incidentally, it is calculated that the range of the interaction of the stimulated Raman scattering in a wavelength band around 1,550 nm covers a wide wavelength band of 130 nm or more. Therefore, when a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal whose channels are set in three wavelength bands are
25 transmitted over 100 km in the optical transmission system of Fig. 23, it is expected that at point X, which is the point where the transmission ends, the optical SNRs deteriorate because stimulated Raman scattering causes part of the optical power of the S' band that is a shorter-wavelength band to be
30 transferred to the C band and the L band that are longer-wavelength bands.

Based on the above understanding, a measurement was performed to evaluate how the stimulated Raman scattering influences a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that is

transmitted in both of the C band and L band.

Referring to Fig. 17, 32 LDs 120-1 to 120-32 emit laser beams having wavelengths that correspond to channel-1 to channel-32 of the C-band, respectively. The emitted laser
5 beams are input to an AWG 121-1, where they are wavelength-multiplexed into WDM light. The WDM light is input to an EDFA 122 and amplified there. The amplified WDM light is input to an attenuator (hereinafter abbreviated as ATT) 123 that attenuates optical power. The WDM light whose optical
10 power has been attenuated to a predetermined level is input to a WDM coupler 126.

L-band WDM light is generated by a block that is similar to the above block and is composed of LDs 120-33 to 120-64, an AWG 121-2, a GS-EDFA 124 that is provided instead of the
15 EDFA 122, and an ATT 125. The generated L-band WDM light is input to a WDM coupler 126.

The WDM coupler 126 generates a two-wavelength-band WDM light by wavelength-multiplexing the C-band and L-band WDM light beams, and sends it to a single-mode fiber (hereinafter
20 abbreviated as SMF) 127.

After being transmitted through the SMF 127 over 80 km, the two-wavelength-band WDM light is input to an optical spectrum analyzer 128 that measure the wavelength and the power of light entered.

The attenuation amounts of the respective ATTs 123 and 125 are so adjusted that the optical power of each channel in the C band and that in the L band are equalized at a point immediately downstream of the output point of the WDM coupler 126, that is, at point Y shown in Fig. 17.

In the above measurement system, WDM light beams having channels in the wavelength bands of the C band and the L band are generated, the optical powers are then adjusted on a wavelength band basis by the rare-earth-element-doped fiber amplifiers 122 and 124 and the ATTs 123 and 125, and resulting
35 WDM light beams are wavelength-multiplexed into two-wavelength-band WDM light, which is sent to the SMF 127. Two-wavelength-band WDM light that has been transmitted through

the SMF 127 over 80 km is measured by the optical spectrum analyzer 128.

Comparison between measurement results of Figs. 18 and 19 shows that whereas in Fig. 18 the optical powers of the C band and the L band are approximately identical, in Fig. 19 (after transmission over 80 km) the optical powers of the C-band are smaller than those of the L band.

In Figs. 18 and 19, the vertical axis represents the optical power in dBm and the horizontal axis represents the wavelength in nm. In Fig. 20, the vertical axis represents the Raman gain in dB and the horizontal axis represents the wavelength in nm.

Fig. 20 is a graph that is drawn based on Figs. 18 and 19 to clarify the above finding. In Fig. 20, mark "x" represents optical powers that are obtained when only C-band WDM light is transmitted over 80 km, marks "▲" represent optical powers that are obtained only L-band WDM light is transmitted over 80 km, and marks "◆" represent optical powers that are obtained when both of C-band and L-band WDM light beams are transmitted over 80 km.

It is seen from Fig. 20 that when both of C-band and L-band WDM light beams are transmitted, the optical power of the C band decreases and the optical power of the L band increases, that is, the stimulated Raman scattering causes part of the power of the C band to be transferred to the L band.

The above measurement is directed to the case where C-band and L-band WDM light beams are transmitted in the same direction. A similar measurement was performed for a case where C-band and L-band WDM light beams are bidirectionally transmitted.

Fig. 21 shows a measurement system for the latter case. This measurement system is the same as the measurement system of Fig. 17 except that the block in Fig. 17 for generating L-band WDM light that is composed of the LDs 120-33 to 120-64, the AWG 120-2, the GS-EDFA 124, and the ATT 125 is provided on the side that is opposite, with respect to the SMF 127, to the side where C-band WDM light is generated and that an optical spectrum

In particular, as is understood from Equation (1), the optical SNRs deteriorate more in the case of ultra-long-distance transmission because P_i and L_e become larger in that case.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an optical amplifying apparatus, an optical sending apparatus, and an optical transmission system that are free of deviations between optical powers of respective wavelength bands after transmission of wide-wavelength-band light.

Another object of the invention is to provide an optical transmission system that increases the optical SNRs after transmission of optical signals when transmitting wide-wavelength-band light.

A further object of the invention is to provide an optical amplifying method that is free of deviations between optical powers of respective wavelength bands after transmission of wide-wavelength-band light.

The above objects are attained by an apparatus having a plurality of optical adjusting sections, a wavelength-multiplexing section, and a control section in which the control section controls the outputs of the optical adjusting sections so that optical power of light in a shorter-wavelength band becomes larger than optical power of light in a longer-wavelength band.

Examples of an optical adjusting section are optical amplifiers and optical attenuators. A control section, for example, may adjust the outputs of the plurality of optical adjusting sections by referring to optical powers of light beams in the respective wavelength bands of wavelength-multiplexed light that has been transmitted by a predetermined distance. Alternatively, the control section, as another example, may adjust the outputs of the optical adjusting sections by referring to optical powers of part of light beams in the respective wavelength bands of wavelength-multiplexed light that has been transmitted by a predetermined distance.

Since the above apparatus can control the outputs of the optical adjusting sections, it can eliminate deviations between the wavelength bands that would otherwise occur due to wavelength-dependent amplification and losses such as stimulated Raman scattering and a loss in an optical transmission line, a loss in a wavelength-demultiplexing section, and a loss in the wavelength-multiplexing section, and hence can increase the optical SNRs. Therefore, the above apparatus can improve the performance of the entire optical transmission system.

Here the further objects and features of the invention will become apparent from the following description to be made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The nature, principle, and utility of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like arts are designated by identical reference numbers, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a composite optical amplifying apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 2A-2E illustrate the principle of operation of the optical amplifying apparatus of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3A and 3B show examples of inter-wavelength-band preemphasis;

Figs. 4A and 4B show a case where the number of channels in a first wavelength band is increased and decreased, respectively;

Figs. 5A and 5B show a case where the number of channels in a second wavelength band is increased and decreased, respectively;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a composite optical amplifying apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram of a wide-wavelength-band

in bidirectional transmission;

Fig. 22 is a graph showing Raman gains in the case of bidirectional transmission and Raman gains in the case of unidirectional transmission; and

- 5 Fig. 23 is a block diagram of a three-wavelength-band WDM transmission system that relates to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

- Embodiments of the invention will be described with
10 reference to the accompanying drawings. In these Figures, the same constructions are designated by the same reference numerals, and their repeated description may be omitted.

[Embodiment 1]

- As shown in Fig. 1, a composite optical amplifying
15 apparatus 1 is composed of a wavelength-demultiplexing section 8, a plurality of optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n, a wavelength-multiplexing section 6, and a control section 7.

- Input light that has traveled through an optical
transmission line 11 is input to the wavelength-demultiplexing
20 section 8. The wavelength-demultiplexing section 8 demultiplexes the input light into light beams in predetermined wavelength bands and outputs the demultiplexed light beams in a separated manner.

- The demultiplexed light beams in the respective
25 wavelength bands are input to the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n. Provided for the respective wavelength bands of light beams to receive, the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n amplify the light beams in the respective wavelength bands.

- 30 The control section 7 controls the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n so that the output of an optical amplifying section among the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n that amplifies light in a shorter-wavelength band becomes larger than the output of an optical amplifying section among the
35 optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n that amplifies light in a longer-wavelength band.

Light beams in the respective wavelength bands that

have been amplified by the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are input to the wavelength-multiplexing section 6 and wavelength-multiplexed there. The wavelength-multiplexed light beams in the respective
5 wavelengths are output to an optical transmission line 10 that is connected to the wavelength-multiplexing section 6.

The optical transmission line 10 is not limited to an optical fiber and may be a space filled with a gas.

Next, the operation principle and the advantageous
10 effects of the first embodiment will be described.

The factors of varying the optical power of light being transmitted through the optical transmission line 10 are the stimulated Raman scattering(SRS), the loss in the optical transmission line 10, the loss in the wavelength-demultiplexing section 8, and the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing section
15 6. Those factors depend on the wavelength.

The reason why the loss in the wavelength-demultiplexing section 8 is taken into consideration is that the optical SNR of an optical signal that has been transmitted over a certain distance depends on the input power and the noise figure of each of the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n. Since the loss in the wavelength-demultiplexing section 8 and the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing section 6 exhibit the same characteristic, they will be dealt with as the loss in
20 a wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section. The dependence on the noise figure of the optical SNR of an optical signal that has been transmitted over a certain distance will be described later with reference to Fig. 2E.

Although the following description will be directed to
30 a case of three wavelength bands to simplify the description, a case of an arbitrary number of wavelength bands can be explained in a similar manner.

Fig. 2A shows light that is transmitted through the optical transmission line 10, for example, a three-
35 wavelength-band WDM optical signal consisting of a WDM optical signal in a first wavelength band, a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band, and a WDM optical signal in a third

wavelength band.

Fig. 2B shows an example of the loss due to the stimulated Raman scattering in the above wavelength bands. As seen from Figs. 2A and 2B, the stimulated Raman scattering causes part of the optical power of the first wavelength band to be transferred to the second and third wavelength bands and also causes part of the optical power of the second wavelength band to be transferred to the third wavelength band. As a result, the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands increase or decrease.

Fig. 2C shows an example of the loss in the optical transmission line 10. As shown in Fig. 2C, the loss in the optical transmission line 10 depends on the wavelength of light transmitted. In general, optical transmission lines have a loss-wavelength characteristic that the loss has a minimum value at a particular wavelength.

Fig. 2D shows an example of the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section. In particular, an interference filter type optical multi/demultiplexer such as a dielectric multilayer optical filter multiplexes light beams (or demultiplexes a light beam) on a wavelength band basis in a step-like manner. Therefore, light that is added (or separated) at the first stage passes through a different number of interference filters and hence is given a different loss than light that is added (or separated) at the last stage.

Fig. 2E shows an example of the noise figures (NF) of the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n. In the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n, the intensity of amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) depends on the wavelength. Therefore, the noise figure of each of the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n also depends on the wavelength. The noise figure is a value obtained by dividing the input optical SNR by the output optical SNR in each of the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n and relates to the noise power.

When the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal shown in Fig. 2A is transmitted, since the optical transmission

line 10 and the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section exhibit the wavelength-dependent losses shown in Figs. 2B-2D, the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands of the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal have deviations
5 after the transmission.

That is, referring to Fig. 1, the losses shown in Fig. 2D occur in the WDM optical signals in the first to third wavelength bands when they are wavelength-demultiplexed by the wavelength-demultiplexing section 8 and when they are wavelength-multiplexed by the wavelength-multiplexing section 6 after being amplified by the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-3. While being transmitted through the optical transmission line 10 to point A, the losses shown in Figs. 2B and 2C occur in the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. Because the losses depend on the wavelength, if the outputs of the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are not adjusted, deviations occur between the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at point A. Therefore, the SNRs vary from one wavelength band to another.

20 In view of the above, the optical powers of the
respective wavelength bands are pre-emphasized on a wavelength
band basis by adjusting the outputs of the optical amplifying
sections 5-1 to 5-3 before transmission of a three-
wavelength-band WDM optical signal so as to compensate for
25 deviations that will occur in the optical powers of the
respective wavelength bands.

By performing inter-wavelength-band preemphasis in this manner, losses that occur during transmission through the optical transmission line 10 can be compensated for and hence 30 deviations between the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands after the transmission can be reduced or even be eliminated. Therefore, the optical SNR of the entire three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal can be increased.

Figs. 3A and 3B show first and second examples,
35 respectively, of inter-wavelength-band preemphasis.

Where the stimulated Raman scattering loss is so large that the loss in the optical transmission line 10 and the loss

in the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section are negligible, the amounts of inter-wavelength-band preemphases can be calculated according to Equations (1) and (2). In this case, since the stimulated Raman scattering causes parts of the optical powers of shorter-wavelength bands to be transferred to longer-wavelength bands, satisfactory results are obtained by setting the optical powers in such a manner that the optical power of the first wavelength band is largest, the optical power of the second wavelength band is intermediate, and the optical power of the third wavelength band is smallest.

On the other hand, where the loss in the optical transmission line 10 and the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section are not negligible, drawings corresponding to Figs. 2C and 2D are produced by actually measuring the loss in the optical transmission line 10 and the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section. The amounts of inter-wavelength-band preemphases can be calculated by using those drawings. In this case, the manner of preemphasis varies depending on the magnitude relationship among the losses. The optical powers may be set in such a manner that the optical power decreases in order of the first wavelength band, the second wavelength band, and the third wavelength band as shown in Fig. 3A. Alternatively, the optical powers may be set in such a manner that the optical power decreases in order of the first wavelength band, the third wavelength band, and the second wavelength band as shown in Fig. 3B.

Where the noise powers in the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n have no differences or have negligible differences, inter-wavelength-band preemphasis is performed in the above manner in consideration of the stimulated Raman scattering, the loss in the optical transmission line 10, and the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section. Since the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1 can almost equalize the optical powers of respective wavelength bands after transmission in this manner, the optical SNRs can be increased.

On the other hand, where noise powers in the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n have non-negligible differences, inter-wavelength-band preemphasis is performed in the following manner. Since noise powers in the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are transmitted as they are, the inter-wavelength-band preemphases are so adjusted as to equalize optical powers obtained by eliminating noise powers in the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n for amplifying WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands from optical powers of the respective wavelength bands after transmission. In this manner, the optical SNRs can further be increased. The elimination of noise powers in the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n can be performed by subtracting the noise powers in the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n from optical powers of the respective wavelength bands by expressing the two kinds of powers in dB.

The optical power of each wavelength band is larger when the number of channels in each wavelength band is larger or each wavelength band is wider. Therefore, the inter-wavelength-band preemphasis is performed in such a manner that the differences between the optical powers of shorter-wavelength bands and those of longer-wavelength bands are made larger when the number of channels in each wavelength band is larger or each wavelength band is wider.

Where as described above the stimulated Raman scattering, the loss in the optical transmission line 10, and the loss in the wavelength-multiplexing/demultiplexing section can be measured in advance, satisfactory results are obtained by the control section 7's performing control according to the above principle.

In the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1, the control section 7 controls in advance the outputs of the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n in consideration of optical power variations that will occur in the optical transmission line 10 from the composite optical amplifying section 1 to a point that is a predetermined distance away from the composite optical amplifying section 1.

Therefore, optical powers of the respective wavelength bands after transmission over the predetermined distance are made approximately identical. Therefore, where input light beams are WDM optical signals, deterioration in optical SNR at the predetermined point can be reduced. If an optical receiving apparatus for receiving and processing WDM optical signals is provided at the predetermined point where the optical SNRs of the respective wavelength bands are made uniform, the performance of the entire optical transmission system having the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1 and the optical receiving apparatus can be improved.

In the first embodiment, it is preferable that as indicated by a broken line in Fig. 1 the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1 further has a pump source 9 for supplying optical power to input light that is connected to the wavelength demultiplexing section 8, and that the wavelength-demultiplexing section 8 inputs, to the optical transmission line 11, light that is supplied from the pump source 9. In this case, the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1 can stimulate-Raman-amplify input light in the optical transmission line 11 with pump light of the pump source 9, making it possible to compensate for attenuation amounts that occur in the wavelength-demultiplexing section 8 in demultiplexing the input light.

A description will now be made of a case where input light is a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal consisting of a WDM optical signal in a first wavelength band and a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band that is longer in wavelength than the first wavelength band and the number of channels of a WDM optical signal is increased or decreased.

Fig. 4A shows a case where the number of channels in the first wavelength band is changed from m to $m+k$, and Fig. 4B shows a case where the number of channels in the first wavelength band is changed from m to $m-k$.

Fig. 5A shows a case where the number of channels in the second wavelength band is changed from m to $m+k$, and Fig. 5B shows a case where the number of channels in the second

wavelength band is changed from m to $m-k$.

In Figs. 4A and 4B and Figs. 5A and 5B, the vertical axis represents the optical power and the horizontal axis represents the wavelength.

5 Control to be performed by the control section 7 when the number of channels of a WDM optical signal is increased or decreased will be described with reference to Figs. 4A and 4B and Figs. 5A and 5B.

10 First, control to be performed when the number of channels in the first wavelength band is increased or decreased will be described.

15 It is assumed that as shown in the left-hand parts of Figs. 4A and 4B an m -wave WDM optical signal is set in the first wavelength band, an L -wave WDM optical signal is set in the second wavelength band, and the optical power of each channel is P_0 .

20 When the number of channels in the first wavelength band is increased from m to $m+k$ in this state, since the optical power of the first wavelength band increases, the following three kinds of control are available as control to be performed by the control section 7 as shown in the right-hand parts of Fig. 4A.

25 In the first control, as shown in the top-right part of Fig. 4A, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is decreased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is kept at P_0 . In the second control, as shown in the middle-right part of Fig. 4A, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is kept at P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is increased from P_0 . In the third control, as shown in the bottom-right part of Fig. 4A, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is decreased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is increased from P_0 .

35 When the number of channels in the first wavelength band is decreased from m to $m-k$ in the state as shown the left-hand parts of Fig. 4B, since the optical power of the first

wavelength band decreases, the following three kinds of control are available as control to be performed by the controlling section 7 as shown in the right-hand parts of Fig. 4B.

- 5 In the first control, as shown in the top-right part of Fig. 4B, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is increased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is kept at P_0 . In the second control, as shown in the middle-right part of Fig. 4B, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is kept at P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is decreased from P_0 . In the third control, as shown in the bottom-right part of Fig. 4B, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is increased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is decreased from P_0 .

Next, control to be performed when the number of channels in the second wavelength band is increased or decreased will be described.

- 20 It is assumed that as shown in the left-hand parts of Figs. 5A and 5B an m-wave WDM optical signal is set in the first wavelength band, an L-wave WDM optical signal is set in the second wavelength band, and the optical power of each channel is P_0 .

- 25 When the number of channels in the second wavelength band is increased from L to $L+h$ in this state, since the optical power of the second wavelength band increases, the following three kinds of control are available as control to be performed by the controlling section 7 as shown in the right-hand parts of Fig. 5A.

- 30 In the first control, as shown in the top-right part of Fig. 5A, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is increased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is kept at P_0 . In the second control, as shown in the middle-right part of Fig. 5A, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is kept at P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength

band is decreased from P_0 . In the third control, as shown in the bottom-right part of Fig. 5A, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is increased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is decreased from P_0 .

When the number of channels in the second wavelength band is decreased from L to $L-h$ in the state as shown the left-hand parts of Fig. 5B, since the optical power of the second wavelength band decreases, the following three kinds of control are available as control to be performed by the control section 7 as shown in the right-hand parts of Fig. 5B.

In the first control, as shown in the top-right part of Fig. 5B, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is decreased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is kept at P_0 . In the second control, as shown in the middle-right part of Fig. 5B, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is kept at P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is increased from P_0 . In the third control, as shown in the bottom-right part of Fig. 5B, the optical power per channel of the first wavelength band is decreased from P_0 and the optical power per channel of the second wavelength band is increased from P_0 .

As described above, three kinds of control are available for each of the cases of Figs. 4A and 4B and Figs. 5A and 5B. The control section 7 selects and performs one of the three kinds of control.

In each of the above cases, the amount of increase or decrease from P_0 of the optical power per channel is determined based on the number k or h of increased or decreased channels, the wavelengths of the first and second wavelength bands, the reference optical power P_0 , the transmission distance to a predetermined point where the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands are to be equalized, and other factors.

As described above, when the number of channels of a WDM optical signal in the first wavelength band has been increased or decreased or the number of channels of a WDM optical

signal in the second wavelength band has been increased or decreased, satisfactory results are obtained in such a manner that the control section 7 increases or decreases the output of the optical amplifying section 5-1 that amplifies the WDM optical signal in the first wavelength band or increases or decreases the output of the optical amplifying section 5-2 that amplifies the WDM optical signal in the second wavelength band so that the optical powers will become approximately identical when the WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands are transmitted to a predetermined point. With this control, deterioration in optical SNR at the predetermined point can be reduced.

[Embodiment 2]

As shown in Fig. 6, a composite optical amplifying apparatus 2 is composed of a plurality of optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n, a wavelength-multiplexing section 6, and a control section 7.

Input light in a first wavelength band is input to the optical amplifying section 5-1 for amplifying light in the first wavelength band. Input light in a second wavelength band is input to the optical amplifying section 5-2 for amplifying light in the second wavelength band. Similarly, input light in an n-th wavelength band is input to the optical amplifying section 5-n for amplifying light in the n-th wavelength band. In this manner, the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are provided for the respective wavelength bands of the input light and amplify the respective input light to predetermined optical powers under the control of the control section 7. The amplified light beams in the respective wavelength bands are input to the wavelength-multiplexing section 6, where they are wavelength-multiplexed and then output to an optical transmission line 10 that is connected to the wavelength-multiplexing section 6.

In the composite optical amplifying apparatus 2 according to the second embodiment, even if input light in a plurality of wavelength bands are input to the composite optical amplifying apparatus 2, they are input to the optical amplifying

sections 5-1 to 5-n for amplifying input light in the respective wavelength bands to predetermined optical powers. Therefore, the optical powers of the light beams of the respective wavelength bands can be adjusted in a reliable manner.

5 Therefore, even if input light in a plurality of wavelength bands are wavelength-multiplexed and then output from the composite optical amplifying apparatus 2, the optical powers of the light beams in the respective wavelength bands can be made approximately uniform at a predetermined point.

10 [Embodiment 3]

As shown in Fig. 7, a wide-wavelength-band optical sending apparatus 3 is composed of a plurality of optical signal generating sections 13-1 to 13-n, a plurality of optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n, a wavelength-multiplexing section 6, and a control section 7.

15 The optical signal generating sections 13-1 to 13-n are provided for respective wavelength bands and generate WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands.

The generated WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands are amplified to predetermined power levels by the optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n that are controlled by the control section 7. The amplified WDM optical signals are wavelength-multiplexed by the wavelength-multiplexing section 6 and then output to an optical transmission line 10 as an n-wavelength-band WDM optical signal.

That is, the wide-wavelength-band optical sending apparatus 3 according to the third embodiment is constructed by adding, to the composite optical amplifying apparatus 2 according to the second embodiment, the optical signal generating sections 13-1 to 13-n in such a manner that they correspond to the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n of the composite optical amplifying apparatus 2.

30 The control section 7 performs one of the various kinds of control that were described in the first and second embodiments.

Therefore, the operation principle and the

advantageous effects of the wide-wavelength-band optical sending apparatus 3 that relate to making optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at a predetermined point approximately identical and the operation principle and the

advantageous effects of the wide-wavelength-band optical sending apparatus 3 that relate to adjusting optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at a predetermined point in consideration of the noise figures of the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are the same as in the first and second embodiments and hence are not described here.

In the first to third embodiments, the control section 7 may control the outputs of the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n so that when light beams in the respective wavelength bands amplified by the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n travel to a predetermined point, for example, point A, powers obtained by eliminating noise powers in the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n from optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at point A will become approximately identical.

In the first to third embodiments, the control section 7 may control the outputs of the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n so that when light beams in the respective wavelength bands amplified by the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n travel to a predetermined point, for example, point A, on the optical transmission line 10 that is a predetermined distance away from the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1 or 2 or the wide-wavelength-band optical sending apparatus 3, optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at point A will become approximately identical.

In the first to third embodiments, the control amounts of the control section 7 may be determined based on at least one of the stimulated Raman scattering in the optical transmission line 10, the loss in the optical transmission line 10, the loss in the wavelength demultiplexing section 8, and the loss in the wavelength multiplexing section 6.

In the first to third embodiments, the control section

scattering is the phenomenon that optical power of a shorter wavelength side is transferred to a longer wavelength side, optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at the predetermined point can be calculated according to Equation
5 (1) etc. based on the optical power of the shortest-wavelength channel. Therefore, the composite optical amplifying apparatuses 1 and 2 and the wide-wavelength-band optical sending apparatus 3 can reliably make the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at the predetermined point
10 approximately identical.

In the first to third embodiments, input light may be an n-wavelength-band WDM optical signal consisting of WDM optical signals in respective wavelength bands, and the control section 7 may have a detecting section for detecting optical
15 power of the shortest-wavelength channel at a predetermined point, for example, point A, and may control the outputs of the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n based on an output of the detecting section so that powers obtained by eliminating noise powers in the respective optical
20 amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n from optical powers of WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands at the predetermined point become approximately identical.

This control section 7 actually detects optical power of the shortest-wavelength channel at the predetermined point
25 and feedback-controls the outputs of the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n based on a detection result and noise powers in the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n. Therefore, the composite optical amplifying apparatuses 1 and 2 and the wide-wavelength-band optical
30 sending apparatus 3 can reliably make the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at the predetermined point approximately identical in consideration of noises in the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n.

Although in the first to third embodiments the optical
35 powers of the respective wavelength bands are adjusted while light beams in the respective wavelength bands are amplified, they may be adjusted while light beams in the respective

wavelength bands are attenuated. In the latter case, an optical attenuator or the like can be used.

[Embodiment 4]

As shown in Fig. 8, an optical transmission system
5 according to a fourth embodiment is comprised of an optical sending apparatus 4 that generates and sends optical signals, an optical transmission line 10, and an optical receiving apparatus 14 that receives and processing optical signals.

The optical sending apparatus 4 is comprised of a
10 plurality of optical signal generating sections 15-1 to 15-n, a plurality of optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n, a control section 7, and a wavelength-multiplexing section 6.

The optical signal generating sections 15-1 to 15-n are
provided for respective wavelength bands. The optical signal
15 generating sections 15-1 to 15-n generate WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands. Each WDM optical signal is an optical signal obtained by wavelength-multiplexing optical signals whose optical powers have been adjusted based on detection results of each of spectrum detecting sections
20 17-1 to 17-n.

The optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are
connected to the respective optical signal generating sections
15-1 to 15-n and amplify WDM signals generated by the respective
optical signal generating sections 15-1 to 15-n.

The control section 7 controls the outputs of the
25 respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n so that when the WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands amplified by the respective optical amplifying sections 5-1 to 5-n are transmitted to a predetermined point, optical powers
30 of the WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands at the predetermined point will become approximately identical.

The wavelength-multiplexing section 6 wavelength-
multiplexes the amplified WDM optical signals in the respective
wavelength bands.

The optical transmission line 10 is connected to the
35 optical sending apparatus 4 and transmits the wide-wavelength-band WDM optical signal to the optical receiving

apparatus 14.

The optical receiving apparatus 14 is comprised of a wavelength-demultiplexing section 18, a plurality of spectrum detecting sections 17-1 to 17-n, and a plurality of optical receiving sections 19-1 to 19-n. The spectrum detecting sections 17-1 to 17-n detect spectra of the WDM optical signals and outputs detection results to the optical sending apparatus 4.

Where the transmission distance is so long that the power levels of wide-wavelength-band WDM optical signals that are detected by the optical receiving apparatus 14 are low, optical amplifying apparatuses for amplifying a wide-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, for example, the above-described composite optical amplifying apparatuses 1, may be provided on the optical transmission line 10. In particular, where the composite optical amplifying apparatuses 1 are provided, by installing the next repeater station or the optical receiving apparatus 14 at the above-mentioned predetermined point, the optical powers of the respective wavelength bands of the wide-wavelength-band WDM optical signals at each repeater station or the optical receiving apparatus 14 can be made approximately identical. Therefore, deterioration in the optical SNR of the wide-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that is received by each repeater station or the optical receiving apparatus 14 is reduced and hence ultra-long distance transmission is enabled.

Next, the operation principle and the advantageous effects of the fourth embodiment will be described.

Fig. 9A schematically shows the optical transmission system according to the fourth embodiment. Fig. 9B shows spectra at respective points on the optical transmission line 10, the points being the output end of the optical sending apparatus 4, the input end of a composite optical amplifying apparatus 1A that is the first repeater station, the output end of the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1A, and the input end of the optical receiving apparatus 14 that are arranged in order from the left in Fig. 9A. Fig. 9C, which is

prepared to show the advantageous effects of the optical transmission system according to the fourth embodiment, shows spectra at the same points as in Fig. 9B that are obtained when inter-wavelength-band preemphasis is performed but in-
5 wavelength-band preemphasis is not performed by the optical sending apparatus 4. In Figs. 9B and 9C, the vertical axis represents the optical power and the horizontal axis represents the wavelength.

Although to simplify the description the following
10 description will be directed to a case of a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal consisting of a WDM optical signal in a first wavelength band and a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band, a case of an n-wavelength-band WDM optical signal formed by wavelength-multiplexing WDM optical signals in n respective
15 wavelength bands can be explained in a similar manner.

Referring to Fig. 8 and 9A-9C, a WDM optical signal in the first wavelength band is subjected, in the optical sending apparatus 4, to in-wavelength-band preemphasis that adjusts the optical powers of respective optical signals. Similarly,
20 a WDM optical signal in the second wavelength band is subjected to inner-wavelength band preemphasis in the optical sending apparatus 4.

In an optical transmission system having an optical amplifier, noise due to ASE is necessarily superimposed on an
25 optical signal. Since the ASE depends on the wavelength, in a WDM optical signal produced by wavelength-multiplexing a plurality of optical signals having different wavelengths the levels of noises that are superimposed on the respective optical signals are different from each other. Therefore, the optical
30 signals of the WDM optical signal have different optical SNRs. Since an optical receiving apparatus receives and processes the optical signals having different optical SNRs, it is forced to receive and process the optical signals in such a manner as to adjust itself to an optical signal having the smallest
35 optical SNR. Such optical SNR deviations can be compensated for if the optical sending apparatus 4 adjusts the optical powers of the respective optical signals so as to make the

optical power of an optical signal having the smallest optical SNR largest to thereby eliminate the optical SNR deviations between the optical signals. In particular, if the optical sending apparatus 4 adjusts the optical powers of the respective
5 optical signals so that when received by the optical receiving apparatus 14 the optical signals will have optical SNRs that are equal to the largest optical SNR, the optical receiving apparatus 14 can receive optical signals having optical SNRs that are approximately equal to each other and equal to the
10 largest optical SNR.

As for the inner-wavelength band preemphasis, satisfactory results are obtained if the optical sending apparatus 4 adjusts the optical powers of the respective optical signals in the above-described manner based on detection
15 results of the spectrum detecting sections 17-1 and 17-2 of the optical receiving apparatus 14.

After performing the in-wavelength-band preemphasis on each WDM optical signal, the optical sending apparatus 4 causes the optical amplifying sections 5-1 and 5-2, which are
20 gain-controlled by the control section 7, to perform inter-wavelength-band preemphasis.

Since the inter-wavelength-band preemphasis is the same as described above with reference to Figs. 2A-2E and 3A-3B, it is not described here. Adjustments of the inter-
25 wavelength-band preemphasis may be made by using either the sum or the average (see Fig. 9B) of the optical powers of the optical signals of each WDM optical signal.

After being subjected to the inner-wavelength band preemphasis and the inter-wavelength-band preemphasis, the
30 first wavelength band WDM optical signal and the second wavelength band WDM optical signal are wavelength-multiplexed by the wavelength-multiplexing section 6 and output from the optical sending apparatus 4 to the optical transmission line 10 in the form of a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal as
35 shown in the leftmost part of Fig. 9B.

At the input end of the composite optical amplifying apparatus 1A, the optical powers of the WDM optical signals

optical powers are made such that the directions of the gradients are opposite to those in the sending side and the amplitudes of the gradients are approximately equal to those in the sending side.

5 On the other hand, where the optical sending apparatus
4 performs inter-wavelength-band preemphasis but does not
perform inner-wavelength band preemphasis, at the output end
of the optical sending apparatus 4 the optical powers of the
respective optical signals of the WDM optical signal in each
10 wavelength band are identical as shown in the leftmost part
of Fig. 9C.

Such a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is transmitted after being subjected to inter-wavelength-band preemphasis in the composite optical amplifying apparatuses 15 1 as shown in the second and third parts (from the left) of Fig. 9C, at the input end of the optical receiving apparatus 14 deterioration's in optical SNR due to deviations between the wavelength bands are reduced but deterioration in optical SNR within each wavelength band remains as shown in the 20 rightmost part of Fig. 9C.

In conclusion, the optical transmission system according to the fourth embodiment can further increase the distance of ultra-long distance transmission.

[Embodiment 5]

25 An optical transmission system according to a fifth embodiment is such that a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal sending apparatus generates a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, composite optical amplifying apparatuses relay the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal plural times, and
30 a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal receiving apparatus receives and processes the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal consists of a WDM optical signal having s channels that is set in the S' band, a WDM optical signal having t channels that is set in the C band, and a WDM optical signal having u channels that
35 is set in the L band.

First, the entire configuration of the optical

transmission system according to the fifth embodiment will be described.

As shown in Fig. 10, s optical senders (OSSs) 20-1 to 20-s generate optical signals corresponding to channel-1 to channel-s of the S⁺ band, respectively. For example, each of the optical senders 20-1 to 20-s can be comprised of a semiconductor laser for emitting laser having a wavelength that is assigned to the associated channel, an MZ modulator for modulating the laser beam with information to be sent out, and a control circuit for driving and controlling the semiconductor laser and the MZ modulator. The semiconductor laser can be any of various semiconductor lasers such as a distributed feedback laser and a distributed Bragg reflection laser.

The optical signals generated by the respective optical senders 20-1 to 20-s are input to a WDM coupler (WDMCPL) 21-1. The WDM coupler 21-1 converts the optical signals into a WDM optical signal by wavelength-multiplexing those. In this manner, a WDM optical signal is generated in which a plurality of optical signals having different wavelengths are wavelength-multiplexed. And an optical sending section that has the optical senders 20-1 to 20-s and the WDM coupler 21-1 and generates an S⁺-band WDM optical signal is formed. The WDM optical signal that is output from the WDM coupler 21-1 is input to a TDFA 22 and amplified there. For example, the WDM coupler 21-1 is an AWG or a dielectric multilayer optical filter that is an interference filter type optical multi/demultiplexer.

The TDFA 22 controls the optical power of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal while its output is controlled by a monitoring/control circuit 28(MCC). The optical-power-controlled S⁺-band WDM optical signal is input to a WDM coupler 25.

An optical-power-controlled C-band WDM optical signal is generated in a similar manner by t optical senders 20-s+1 to 20-s+t, a WDM coupler 21-2, and an EDFA 23.

An optical-power-controlled L-band WDM optical signal is generated in a similar manner by u optical senders 20-s+t+1 to 20-s+t+u, a WDM coupler 21-3, and a GS-EDFA 24.

As described above with reference to Fig. 2D, the WDM coupler 25 have different insertion losses for the respective wavelength bands. Therefore, to increase optical SNRs, where the TDFA 22, the EDFA 23, and the GS-EDFA 24 have different noise figures, it is preferable that a WDM optical signal amplified by a rare-earth-element-doped fiber amplifier having the worst noise figure be input to the WDM coupler 25 in a wavelength band of the smallest insertion loss.

The configurations of the TDFA 22, the EDFA 23, and the GS-EDFA 24 are approximately the same as in a composite optical amplifying apparatus shown in Fig. 11, they will be described in describing the composite optical amplifying apparatus.

The numbers s , t , and u may each be any number. The maximum value of s is determined by the gain-wavelength characteristic of the TDFA 22 that performs amplification in this wavelength band and the space between channels. The maximum value of t is determined by the gain-wavelength characteristic of the EDFA 23 that performs amplification in this wavelength band and the space between channels. The maximum value of u is determined by the gain-wavelength characteristic of the GS-EDFA 24 that performs amplification in this wavelength band and the space between channels.

The S'-band WDM optical signal, the C-band WDM optical signal, and the L-band WDM optical signal are input to the WDM coupler 25, where they are wavelength-multiplexed into a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is output to an optical fiber 48-1 as an optical transmission line and transmitted through it to the next-stage repeater.

The optical fiber 48-1 is connected to a WDM coupler 31A in the next-stage repeater. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that has been transmitted through the optical fiber 48-1 is input to the WDM coupler 31A, where it is wavelength-demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands.

The demultiplexed S'-band WDM optical signal is input to a coupler 37-1 for branching light into two parts at an optical

power ratio of 10:1, for example. The branched WDM signal having the smaller optical power is input to an optical power meter (OPM) 36-1 for measuring optical power, where the optical power of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal is measured. A
5 measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 28 at the preceding stage. On the other hand, the branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to a TDFA 32A.

The power of the demultiplexed C-band WDM optical
10 signal is measured by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of a coupler 37-2, an optical power meter 36-2 and an EDFA 33A. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 28 at the preceding stage. The branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power
15 is input to an EDFA 33A.

The power of the demultiplexed L-band WDM optical signal is measured by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of a coupler 37-3, an optical power meter 36-3 and a GS-EDFA 34A. A measurement result is sent to the
20 monitoring/control circuit 28 at the preceding stage. The branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to a GS-EDFA 34A.

The monitoring/control circuit 28 receives the outputs of the optical power meters 36-1 to 36-3. The
25 monitoring/control circuit 28 calculates the differences between the optical powers of the respective bands and adjusts the outputs of the TDFA 22, the EDFA 23, and the GS-EDFA 24 that perform amplification in the respective bands so as to eliminate the differences.

30 On the other hand, the S⁺-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is amplified by the TDFA 32A and input to a WDM coupler 35A. The TDFA 32A controls the optical power of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal while its output is controlled by a monitoring/control circuit 38A.

35 The C-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is amplified by the EDFA 33A whose output is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 38A, and is then input to

the WDM coupler 35A.

The L-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is amplified by the GS-EDFA 34A whose output is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 38A, and is then input to
5 the WDM coupler 35A.

The WDM optical signals in the respective bands are wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 35A and thereby returned to a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to an optical
10 fiber 48-2 and transmitted through it to the next-stage repeater.

The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that has been transmitted through the optical fiber 48-2 is input to a WDM coupler 31B in the next-stage repeater, where it is
15 wavelength-demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands.

The demultiplexed S'-band WDM optical signal is input to a coupler 37A-1 for branching light into two parts at an optical power ratio of 10:1, for example. The branched WDM
20 signal having the smaller optical power is input to an optical power meter 36A-1 for measuring optical power, where the optical power of the S'-band WDM optical signal is measured. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 38A at the preceding stage. On the other hand, the branched
25 WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to a TDFA 32B.

The power of the demultiplexed C-band WDM optical signal is measured by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of a coupler 37A-2, an optical power meter 36A-2 and
30 an EDFA 33B. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 38A at the preceding stage. The branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to an EDFA 33B.

The power of the demultiplexed L-band WDM optical signal
35 is measured by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of a coupler 37A-3, an optical power meter 36A-3 and a GS-EDFA 34B. A measurement result is sent to the

monitoring/control circuit 38A at the preceding stage. The branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to a GS-EDFA 34B.

5 The monitoring/control circuit 38A receives the outputs of the optical power meters 36A-1 to 36A-3. The monitoring/control circuit 38A calculates the differences between the optical powers of the respective bands and adjusts the outputs of the TDFA 32A, the EDFA 33A, and the GS-EDFA 34A that perform amplification in the respective bands so as to
10 eliminate the differences.

On the other hand, the S'-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is amplified by the TDFA 32B and input to a WDM coupler 35B. The TDFA 32B controls the optical power of the S'-band WDM optical signal while its output is controlled
15 by a monitoring/control circuit 38B.

The C-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is amplified by the EDFA 33B whose output is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 38B, and is then input to the WDM coupler 35B.

20 The L-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is amplified by the GS-EDFA 34B whose output is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 38B, and is then input to the WDM coupler 35B.

The WDM optical signals in the respective bands are
25 wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 35B and thereby returned to a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to an optical fiber 48-3 and transmitted through it to the next-stage repeater.

30 Subsequently, in similar manners, the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands, subjected to optical power amplification and control, and wavelength-multiplexed. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is relayed plural
35 times in this manner.

As described above, the optical power amplification and control on WDM optical signals in the respective bands are

performed by the TDFA 32, the EDFA 33, and the GS-EDFA 34. The outputs of the TDFA 32, the EDFA 33, and the GS-EDFA 34 are controlled based on the outputs of the optical power meters 36-1 to 36-3 in the next-stage composite optical amplifying apparatus, respectively.

A three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that is output from the final-stage composite optical amplifying apparatus is input to a WDM coupler 41, where it is demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands.

10 The demultiplexed S⁺-band WDM optical signal is input to a coupler 37Z-1 for branching light into two parts at an optical power ratio of 10:1, for example. The branched WDM signal having the smaller optical power is input to an optical power meter 36Z-1 for measuring optical power, where the
15 optical power of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal is measured. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 38Z at the preceding stage. On the other hand, the branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to a WDM coupler 45-1.

20 The power of the demultiplexed C-band WDM optical signal is measured by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of a coupler 37Z-2, an optical power meter 36Z-2 and a WDM coupler 45-2. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 38Z at the preceding stage. The

25 branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to the WDM coupler 45-2.

The power of the demultiplexed L-band WDM optical signal is measured by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of a coupler 37Z-3, an optical power meter 36Z-3 and a WDM coupler 45-3. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 38Z at the preceding stage. The branched WDM optical signal having the larger optical power is input to the WDM coupler 45-3.

The S⁺-band WDM optical signal is wavelength-
35 demultiplexed by the WDM coupler 45-1 into optical signals of
channel-1 to channel-s. The wavelength-demultiplexed optical
signals of the respective channels are input to respective

optical receivers (ORs) 46-1 to 46-s, where they are received and processed.

Similarly, the C-band optical signal is wavelength-demultiplexed by the WDM coupler 45-2 into optical signals of channel-1 to channel-t. The wavelength-demultiplexed optical signals of the respective channels are input to respective optical receivers 46-s+1 to 46-s+t, where they are received and processed. The L-band optical signal is wavelength-demultiplexed by the WDM coupler 45-3 into optical signals of channel-1 to channel-u. The wavelength-demultiplexed optical signals of the respective channels are input to respective optical receivers 46-s+t+1 to 46-s+t+u, where they are received and processed.

Next, the configuration of each composite optical amplifying apparatus in the optical transmission system according to the fifth embodiment will be described.

As shown in Fig. 11, a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is transmitted through the optical fiber 48 and thereby input from the pre-stage composite optical amplifying apparatus to the WDM coupler 31. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is wavelength-demultiplexed by the WDM coupler 31 into WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The demultiplexed S⁺-band WDM optical signal is input to the coupler 37-1 in the TDFA 32. The demultiplexed C-band WDM optical signal is input to the coupler 37-2 in the EDFA 33. The demultiplexed L-band WDM optical signal is input to the coupler 37-3 in the GS-EDFA 34.

The configurations of the TDFA 32, the EDFA 33, and the GS-EDFA 34 are identical except that they are different from each other in the rare-earth-element-doped optical fiber as the medium for amplifying light and the pump source for pumping it. Therefore, basically the configuration of only the TDFA 32 will be described below. The configurations of the EDFA 33 and the GS-EDFA 34 will be described only in different points than in the TDFA 32.

The TDFA 32 will be described below.

A WDM optical signal having the smaller optical power

63 is input to a WDM coupler 35. Since the fourth WDM signal becomes an optical signal to be transmitted to the next-stage repeater, setting should be so made that the optical power of the fourth WDM optical signal is larger than the optical powers of the first to third WDM optical signals.

The operation unit 68 converts the currents that are supplied from the PDs 64 and 67 into voltages by using resistors (not shown in Fig. 11). The operation unit 68 compares the voltages corresponding to the respective PDs 64 and 67 and supplies an output corresponding to the difference between the two voltages to the LD driving circuit 66. The LD driving circuit 66 judges a gain gradient of the WDM optical signal being amplified by the TDF 62 based on the output of the operation unit 68. The operation unit 68 compensates for the gain-wavelength characteristic of the TDF 62 by adjusting, based on a judgment result, the drive current for the LD 66 so as to eliminate the gain gradient.

The monitoring/control circuit 38 receives, from the monitoring/control circuit of the next-stage repeater, signals indicating optical powers of the respective bands of the three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that was transmitted from the repeater concerned.

Based on the received signals, the monitoring/control section 38 calculates the differences between the optical powers of the respective bands after transmission. By referring to a correlation table between the sending optical power and the reception optical power that is stored in a ROM 51 in the monitoring/control circuit 38, the monitoring/control circuit 38 calculates, based on the differences, a target value of the optical power of the S'-band WDM optical signal.

The correlation table is a table formed in advance for each band by determining, through theoretical calculation or actual measurement, a relationship between the optical power of a WDM optical signal to be output from the repeater concerned and the optical power of a WDM optical signal to be input to the next-stage repeater based on the stimulated Raman scattering in the optical fiber existing between the repeater

concerned and the next-stage repeater, the loss in the optical fiber, and the losses in the WDM coupler 35 in the repeater concerned and the WDM coupler 31 in the next-stage repeater.

The monitoring/control circuit 38 converts the target
5 value into a control value of the VAT driving circuit 70 based on a relationship between the target value and the control value of the VAT driving circuit 70 that is stored in a ROM 74. The monitoring/control circuit 38 outputs the resulting control value to a digital-to-analog converter (hereinafter
10 abbreviated as D/A) 72. The D/A converts the control value from a digital value to an analog value and outputs the resulting analog control value to the operation unit 71.

The operation unit 71 compares the outputs of the D/A 72 and the PD 61 and supplies an output corresponding to the
15 difference to the VAT driving circuit 70. Based on the output of the operation unit 71, the VAT driving circuit 70 adjusts the attenuation amount of the VAT 59. As a result, the optical power of the S'-band WDM optical signal that is output from the repeater concerned is adjusted to a control value.

The configuration of the EDFA 33 is the same as that
20 of the TDFA 32 except that the TDF 52 is replaced by an erbium-doped fiber and the LD 55 is replaced by a semiconductor laser. Various settings of the dispersion compensation fiber 60 and the operation units 58, 68, and 71 and the contents of
25 the ROM 74 are adjusted so as to be suitable for handling of a C-band WDM optical signal.

The configuration of the GS-EDFA 34 is the same as that
of the TDFA 32 except that the TDA 52 is replaced by a long, erbium-doped fiber and the LD 55 is replaced by a semiconductor
30 laser. Various settings of the dispersion compensation fiber 60 and the operation units 58, 68, and 71 and the contents of the ROM 74 are adjusted so as to be suitable for handling of an L-band WDM optical signal.

The EDFA 33 that performs amplification in a 1,550-
35 nm wavelength band is different from the GS-EDFA 34 that performs amplification in a 1,580-nm wavelength band in the length of the erbium-doped fiber. Although erbium-doped

to the fifth embodiment will be described.

A three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that has been transmitted from the pre-stage repeater is demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands by the WDM
5 coupler 31. Since the operation principle and the advantageous effects are the same for the WDM optical signals in the respective bands, they will be described below for the S⁺-band WDM optical signal.

The demultiplexed S⁺-band WDM optical signal is
10 amplified by the TDF 52 at a predetermined gain. Optical powers of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal before and after the amplification by the TDF 52 are detected by the respective PDs 54 and 57. Since the optical power of pump light for the TDF 52 is adjusted by the operation unit 58's controlling the LD
15 driving circuit 56 based on detection results, the gain of the TDF 52 is kept approximately constant. Since the gain of the TDF 52 depends on the optical power of the pump light, the gain of the TDF 52 can be kept constantly at a predetermined value by adjusting the optical power of the pump light for the TDF
20 52.

The power of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal that has been amplified at the predetermined gain is attenuated by the VAT 59.

At this time, the operation unit 71 adjusts the
25 attenuation amount of the VAT 59 so as to eliminate the difference between the outputs of the PD 61 and the D/A 72. The output of the PD 61 corresponds to the optical power of the S⁺-band WDM optical signal that is actually output from the repeater concerned to the next-stage repeater. The output of
30 the D/A 72 is a control value that is used to equalize the optical powers of the respective bands in the next-stage repeater as well as a control value for the optical power of an S⁺-band WDM optical signal to be output from the repeater concerned to the next-stage repeater. Since the attenuation amount of the VAT
35 59 is adjusted in the above manner, the optical powers of the respective bands can be made approximately identical in the next-stage repeater.

the GS-EDFA 24 or 34.

The monitoring/control circuit 38 corrects, based on the noise figure-wavelength characteristics that are stored in the ROM 75, a target value that was calculated by referring to the correspondence table between the sending optical power and the reception optical power that is stored in the ROM 51. The monitoring/control circuit 38 outputs a corrected target value to the ROM 74.

In the above configuration, the monitoring/control circuit 38 adjusts the optical powers of WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands to be transmitted from the repeater concerned by comparing the optical powers of WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands to be transmitted from the repeater concerned and the optical powers of WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands in the next-stage repeater. Another configuration is possible in which another EBG whose central frequency of the pass-band is so set that only light of the shortest-wavelength channel in the band is passed is provided between the coupler 37 and PD 54 and an output of PD 54, rather than the PD 61, is supplied to the operation unit 71. This makes it possible to reduce the number of parts and thereby simplify the circuit. The ROM 75 may further be provided in this case.

[Embodiment 6]

A sixth embodiment is directed to an optical transmission system.

This optical transmission system is such that a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal sending apparatus generates a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, composite optical amplifying apparatuses relay the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal plural times, and a WDM optical signal receiving apparatus receives and processes the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal consists of a WDM optical signal having t channels that is set in the C band and a WDM optical signal having u channels that is set in the L band.

As shown in Fig. 12, t optical senders 80-1 to 80- t

generate optical signals corresponding to channel-1 to channel-t of the C band, respectively. For example, each of the optical senders 20-1 to 20-t can be composed of a semiconductor laser for emitting laser beam having a wavelength that is assigned to the associated channel, an MZ modulator for modulating the laser beam with information to be sent out, and a control section for driving and controlling the semiconductor laser and the MZ modulator. Each of the optical senders 80-1 to 80-t is controlled, as to whether to generate an optical signal, through a control signal that is supplied from a monitoring/control circuit 82.

The optical signals generated by the respective optical senders 80-1 to 80-t are wavelength-multiplexed by a WDM coupler 21-2 into a WDM optical signal, which is input to an EDFA 23.

The output of the EDFA 23 is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 82, whereby the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal is controlled. The optical-power-controlled C-band WDM optical signal is input to a WDM coupler 25.

An L-band WDM optical signal is generated by a block that is similar to the above and is composed of u optical senders 80-t+1 to 80-t+u, a WDM coupler 21-3, and a GS-EDFA 24. The generated L-band WDM optical signal is input to the WDM coupler 25.

The C-band WDM optical signal and the L-band WDM optical signal are wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 25 into a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, which is input to an optical fiber 48-1 as an optical transmission line and transmitted through it to the next-stage repeater.

After being transmitted through the optical fiber 48-1, the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to a WDM coupler 84A in the next-stage repeater, where it is wavelength-demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The WDM optical signals in the respective bands are input to couplers 27-2 and 27-3.

A pump source 86A is comprised of an LD for emitting laser beam, a driving circuit for supplying a drive current

to the LD, and a control circuit for keeping the wavelength and the optical power of the laser beam at predetermined values by controlling the driving circuit. Laser beam emitted from the pump source 86A is input to the optical fiber 48-1 via the

5 WDM coupler 84A. The predetermined wavelength is a wavelength at which a C-band WDM optical signal and an L-band WDM optical signal can be amplified in the optical fiber 48-1 by stimulated Raman scattering. The predetermined optical power is optical power with which losses of a C-band WDM optical signal and an

10 L-band WDM optical signal in the WDM coupler 84A can be compensated for by stimulated Raman scattering in the optical fiber 48-1.

Where the loss in the WDM coupler 84A is compensated for by amplification through stimulated Raman scattering, it

15 is necessary to take into consideration that the amplification through stimulated Raman scattering and the loss in the WDM coupler 84A have wavelength dependence as shown in Figs. 2B and 2D.

The C-band WDM optical signal is branched by a coupler

20 27-2 into two parts, which are input to an optical power meter 26-2 and an EDFA 33A. Similarly, the L-band WDM optical signal is branched by a coupler 27-3 into two parts, which are input to an optical power meter 26-3 and a GS-EDFA 34A. The monitoring/control circuit 85A sends, to the pre-stage

25 monitoring/control circuit 82, a result of measurement of the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal by the optical power meter 26-2 and a result of measurement of the optical power of the L-band WDM optical signal by the optical power meter 26-3.

30 The monitoring/control circuit 82 receives the outputs of the optical power meters 26-2 and 26-3, calculates the difference between the optical powers of the respective bands, and adjusts the outputs of the EDFA 23 and the GS-EDFA 24 so that the difference will be eliminated.

35 On the other hand, the C-band WDM optical signal that is input to the EDFA 33A is amplified by the EDFA 33A and input to a WDM coupler 35A. The output of the EDFA 33A is controlled

by the monitoring/control circuit 85A, whereby the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal is controlled.

The L-band WDM optical signal that is input to the GS-EDFA 34A is amplified by the EDFA 34A whose output is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 85A. The amplified L-band WDM optical signal is input to the WDM coupler 35A.

The WDM optical signals of the respective bands are wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 35A and thereby returned to a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to an optical fiber 48-2 and transmitted to the next-stage repeater through it.

After being transmitted through the optical fiber 48-2, the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to a WDM coupler 84B in the next-stage repeater, where it is wavelength-demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The WDM optical signals in the respective bands are input to respective couplers 37A-2 and 37A-3.

A pump source 86B has the same configuration as the pump source 86A. Laser beam emitted from the pump source 86B is input to the optical fiber 48-2 via the WDM coupler 84B.

The C-band WDM optical signal is branched by a coupler 37A-2 into two parts, which are input to an optical power meter 36A-2 and an EDFA 33B. Similarly, the L-band WDM optical signal is branched by a coupler 37A-3 into two parts, which are input to an optical power meter 36A-3 and a GS-EDFA 34B. The monitoring/control circuit 85B sends, to the pre-stage monitoring/control circuit 85A, a result of measurement of the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal by the optical power meter 36A-2 and a result of measurement of the optical power of the L-band WDM optical signal by the optical power meter 36A-3.

The monitoring/control circuit 85A receives the outputs of the optical power meters 36A-2 and 36A-3, calculates the difference between the optical powers of the respective bands, and adjusts the outputs of the EDFA 33A and the GS-

EDFA 34A so that the difference will be eliminated.

On the other hand, the C-band WDM optical signal that is input to the EDFA 33B is amplified by the EDFA 33B and input to a WDM coupler 35B. The output of the EDFA 33B is controlled
5 by the monitoring/control circuit 85B, whereby the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal is controlled.

The L-band WDM optical signal that is input to the GS-EDFA 34B is amplified by the EDFA 34B whose output is controlled by the monitoring/control circuit 85B. The
10 amplified L-band WDM optical signal is input to the WDM coupler 35B.

The WDM optical signals of the respective bands are wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 35B and thereby returned to a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. The
15 two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to an optical fiber 48-3 and transmitted to the next-stage repeater through it.

Subsequently, in similar manners, the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is demultiplexed into WDM
20 optical signals in the respective bands, subjected to optical power amplification and control, and wavelength-multiplexed. The three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is relayed plural times in this manner. As described above, the optical power amplification and control on WDM optical signals in the
25 respective bands are performed by the EDFA 33 and the GS-EDFA 34.

A two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that is output from the final-stage composite optical amplifying apparatus is input to a WDM coupler 41, where it is demultiplexed into
30 WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The WDM optical signals in the respective bands are input to respective couplers 36Z-2 and 36Z-3.

The C-band WDM optical signal is branched by the coupler 37Z-2 into two parts, which are input to an optical power meter
35 36Z-2 and an EDFA 43. A result of measurement of the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal by the optical power meter 36Z-2 is sent to the pre-stage monitoring/control circuit

next-stage repeater, the loss in the optical fiber, the losses in the WDM coupler 35 in the repeater concerned and the WDM coupler 84 in the next-stage repeater.

Optical power increase and decrease amounts per channel of an L-band WDM optical signal for $k = 0$ (i.e., the number of channel is not changed) are the same as in the correspondence table between the sending optical power and the reception optical power in the fifth embodiment.

Next, the operation principle and the advantageous effects of the sixth embodiment will be described. Since the control of the gain gradient in each wavelength band and the control of the gain gradients between each wavelength band that are performed after the number of channels of the C-band has been increased or decreased are the same as in the fifth embodiment, they are not described here.

To set the number of channels of the C band to m ($1 \leq m \leq t$) in the above optical transmission system, the monitoring/control circuit 82 assigns the m channels to optical senders 80-1 to 80- m and causes the optical senders 80-1 to 80- m to generate optical signals.

The generated optical signals are wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 21-2 and a resulting C-band WDM optical signal is amplified by the EDFA 23. The amplified C-band WDM optical signal consisting of m waves is wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 25 with an L-band WDM optical signal consisting of u waves into a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, which is transmitted through the optical fiber 48-1.

In this case, in the optical fiber 48-1, the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is subjected to stimulated Raman scattering that involves pump light that is emitted from the pump source 86A, whereby the loss in the WDM coupler 84A is compensated for. Since the pump light of the pump source 86A amplifies the WDM optical signals in both bands, it does not serve to equalize the optical powers of the respective bands after the transmission through the optical fiber 48-1.

To increase the number of channels of the C-band by,

for example, three, the monitoring/control circuit 82 newly assigns three channels to optical senders 80-m+1 to 80-m+3 and causes the optical senders 80-m+1 to 80-m+3 to generate optical signals.

5 The generated optical signals are wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 21-2 and amplified by the EDFA 23.

At this time, the monitoring/control circuit 82 adjusts the output of the EDFA 23 by referring to a decrease amount (stored in the ROM 51os) of optical power per channel of a C-band WDM optical signal that should be used when the number of channels of a C-band optical signal has been increased by three (0 ≤ k ≤ t-1). That is, whereas before the increase in the number of channels the optical power of the first wavelength band was controlled by referring to the correspondence table between the sending optical power and the reception optical power by using P0 (see Fig. 4A) as a reference, after the addition of three channels it is controlled by using, as a reference, a new optical power value that is smaller than P0 by the decrease amount.

10
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After being amplified, the C-band WDM optical signal consisting of m+3 waves is wavelength-multiplexed by the WDM coupler 25 with an L-band WDM optical signal consisting of u waves into a two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, which is transmitted through the optical fiber 48-1.

25

On the other hand, to decrease the number of channels, in the same manner as in the above case, the monitoring/control circuit 82 sets a new reference by referring to an increase amount (stored in the ROM 51os) of optical power per channel that should be used when the number of channel has been decreased.

30

With the above control, in the optical transmission system according to the sixth embodiment, preemphases are provided for the respective bands quickly in response to increase or decrease in the number of channels and hence gain gradients between the two wavelength bands can almost be eliminated.

35

exists in the fifth embodiment. The optical power amplification and control on WDM optical signals in the respective bands are performed by the EDFA 33 and the GS-EDFA 34 that are controlled based on the outputs of the optical power meters 36-2 and 36-3 in the next-stage composite optical amplifying apparatus.

A two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that is output from a composite optical amplifying apparatus as the final-stage repeater is input to a WDM coupler 41, where it is demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The WDM optical signals in the respective bands are input to respective couplers 36Z-2 and 36Z-3.

The C-band WDM optical signal is branched by the coupler 37Z-2 into two parts, which are input to an optical power meter 36Z-2 and an EDFA 43. A result of measurement of the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal by the optical power meter 36Z-2 is sent to the pre-stage monitoring/control circuit 38Z.

The C-band WDM optical signal amplified by the EDFA 43 is input to a coupler 96-2 for branching light into two parts at an optical power ratio of 10:1, for example.

The C-band WDM optical signal having the smaller optical power that has been separated by the coupler 92-2 is input to an optical spectrum analyzer 97-2, where a spectrum of the C-band WDM optical signal is measured. The optical spectrum analyzer 97-2 outputs a spectrum measurement result to the monitoring/control apparatus 95, which supplies the received spectrum measurement result to the VAT control circuit 94 as it is.

The C-band WDM optical signal having the larger optical power that has been separated by the coupler 92-2 is input to a WDM coupler 45-2, where it is wavelength-demultiplexed into optical signals of channel-1 to channel-t. The optical signals of the respective channels are input to respective optical receivers 46-s+1 to 46-s+t, where they are received and processed.

The L-band WDM optical signal is received and processed

by a block that is similar to the above block and is composed of a coupler 37Z-3, an optical power meter 36Z-3, a GS-EDFA 44, a coupler 96-3, an optical spectrum analyzer 97-3, a WDM coupler 45-3, and optical signal receiving sections 46-s+t+1 to 46-s+tt+u.

Next, the configuration of each composite optical amplifying apparatus will be described in detail.

The configuration of each of the EDFA 33 and the GS-EDFA 34 of each composite optical amplifying apparatus are the same as in the fifth embodiment except that an optical filter 98 that equalizes the gain of the fiber amplifier is provided in place of the TDF 62, the FBGs 76 and 77, the PDs 64 and 67, the operation unit 68, the LD driving circuit 66, and the LD 65 that equalize the gain of the fiber amplifier.

The above configuration is employed for the following reason. That is, the method in which the gain-wavelength characteristic of the EDF 78 is equalized by measuring gains for a shortest-wavelength optical signal and a longest-wavelength optical signal cannot easily equalize the gain-wavelength characteristic of the EDF 78 because a WDM optical signal that is input to the composite optical amplifying apparatus concerned was subjected to in-wavelength-band preemphasis.

As shown in Fig. 14, a two-wavelength WDM optical signal that has been transmitted from the pre-stage composite optical amplifying apparatus through the optical fiber 48 is input to the WDM coupler 31, where it is wavelength-demultiplexed into WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The demultiplexed C-band WDM optical signal is input to the coupler 37-2 of the EDFA 33. The demultiplexed L-band WDM optical signal is input to the coupler 37-3 of the GS-EDFA 34.

Since the configurations of the EDFA 33 and the GS-EDFA 34 are different from each other only in the rare-earth-element-doped fiber and the pump source for pumping it, only the configuration of the EDFA 33 will be described in detail and the configuration of the GS-EDFA 34 will be described only for different points.

The EDFA 33 will be described below.

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5 A WDM optical signal having smaller optical power separated by the coupler 37-2 is input to a PD 54, where it is subjected to photoelectric conversion. The PD 54 outputs a resulting current value to an operation unit 58 and an A/D 73. The A/D 73 converts the input current value from an analog value to a digital value and outputs the digital current value to the monitoring/control circuit 38. The monitoring/control circuit 38 converts the received digital value into an optical
10 signal and sends the optical signal to the monitoring/control circuit in the pre-stage repeater via a control line.

On the other hand, a WDM optical signal having larger optical power separated by the coupler 37-2 is input to an erbium-doped fiber (hereinafter abbreviated as EDF) 78.
15 Population inversion is formed in the EDF 78 through absorption of laser beam that is emitted from an LD 55, and the EDF 78 amplifies the WDM optical signal through stimulated emission. Supplied with a drive current from an LD driving circuit 56, the LD 55 emits laser beam for pumping the EDF 78.

20 The WDM optical signal amplified by the EDF 78 is input to a coupler 53. A WDM optical signal having smaller optical power that has been separated by the coupler 53 is input to a PD 57, where it is subjected to photoelectric conversion. The PD 57 outputs a resulting current to the operation unit
25 58.

The operation unit 58 converts the currents that are input from the PDs 54 and 57 into voltages by using resistors (not shown in Fig. 14), respectively. The operation unit 58 compares the voltages corresponding to the respective PDs 54
30 and 57 and supplies an output corresponding to the difference between the two voltages to the LD driving circuit 56. The LD driving circuit 56 judges the gain of the WDM optical signal being amplified by the EDF 78 based on the output of the operation unit 56, and adjusts the drive current for the LD 55 so that
35 the gain becomes a predetermined value.

On the other hand, a WDM optical signal having larger optical power that has been separated by the coupler 53 is input

to a VAT 59. The VAT 59 attenuates the optical power of the input WDM optical signal and outputs the attenuated WDM optical signal, the attenuation amount being controlled by a VAT driving circuit 70.

5 The WDM optical signal whose optical power has been attenuated by the VAT 59 is input to a DC 60, where chromatic dispersion is compensated for.

 The WDM optical signal that is output from the DC 60 is input to an optical filter 98. The optical filter 98 is a
10 gain equalizer for making the gain-wavelength characteristic of the EDF 78 approximately flat.

 The WDM optical signal that is output from the optical filter 98 is input to a coupler 99 for branching light into two parts.

15 One WDM optical signal separated by the coupler 99 is input to a PD 61, where it is subjected to photoelectric conversion. The PD 61 outputs a resulting current to an operation unit 71. The other WDM optical signal separated by
20 the coupler 99 is input to the WDM coupler 35, where it is converted into an optical signal to be transmitted to the next-stage repeater.

 The monitoring/control circuit 38 receives, from the monitoring/control circuit of the next-stage repeater, signals indicating the optical powers of the respective bands of the
25 two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that was transmitted from the repeater concerned. Based on the received signals, the monitoring/control section 38 calculates the difference between optical powers of the respective bands after transmission. By referring to a correlation table between the
30 sending optical power and the reception optical power that is stored in a ROM 51 in the monitoring/control circuit 38, the monitoring/control circuit 38 calculates, based on the difference, a target value of the optical power of a C-band WDM optical signal to be output from the repeater concerned.
35 The monitoring/control circuit 38 converts the target value into a control value of the VAT driving circuit 70 based on a relationship between the target value and the control value

of the VAT driving circuit 70 that is stored in a ROM 74. The monitoring/control circuit 38 outputs the resulting control value to a D/A 72. The D/A converts the control value from a digital value to an analog value and outputs the resulting
5 analog control value to the operation unit 71.

The operation unit 71 compares the output of the D/A 72 with a voltage obtained through conversion of the current of the PD 61 by a resistor (not shown in Fig. 14), and supplies an output corresponding to the difference to the VAT driving
10 circuit 70. Based on the output of the operation unit 71, the VAT driving circuit 70 adjusts the attenuation amount of the VAT 59. As a result, the optical power of the C-band WDM optical signal that is output from the repeater concerned is adjusted to a control value.

The configuration of the GS-EDFA 34 is the same as that of the EDFA 33 except that the EDF 78 is replaced by a long, erbium-doped fiber. Various settings of the dispersion compensation fiber 60 and the operation units 58 and 71 and the contents of the ROM 74 are adjusted so as to be suitable
20 for handling of an L-band WDM optical signal.

The configuration of each composite optical amplifying apparatus has been described above in detail with reference to Fig. 14. The configurations of the EDFA 23 and the GS-EDFA 24 of the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal sending
25 apparatus shown in Fig. 13 are similar to those of each composite optical amplifying apparatus.

As for the corresponding relationship between the two apparatuses, the C-band WDM optical signal that is output from the WDM coupler 21-2 corresponds to that output from the WDM
30 coupler 31 and the L-band WDM optical signal that is output from the WDM coupler 21-3 corresponds to that output from the WDM coupler 31. The EDFA 23 corresponds to the EDFA 33 and the GS-EDFA 24 corresponds to the GS-EDFA 34. The WDM coupler 25 corresponds to the WDM coupler 35, couplers 27-2 and 27-3 correspond to the couplers 37-2 and 37-3, and optical power
35 meters 26-2 and 26-3 correspond to the optical power meters 36-2 and 36-3.

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Next, the operation principle and the advantageous effects of the optical transmission system according to the seventh embodiment will be described. Since the control relating to the inter-wavelength-band preemphasis that is performed after the inner-wavelength band preemphasis is the same as in the fifth embodiment, it is not described here.

First, the inner-wavelength band preemphasis will be described.

A two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal that is output from the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal sending apparatus is amplified and relayed by the repeaters that are composite optical amplifying apparatuses while being transmitted through the optical fibers 48, and then the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal is input to the WDM optical signal receiving apparatus.

In the WDM optical signal receiving apparatus, a spectrum of the C-band WDM optical signal is measured by the optical spectrum analyzer 97-2. A measurement result is sent to the monitoring/control circuit 95 in the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal sending apparatus via the control line that is dedicated to control signal transmission. Alternatively, one of the optical signals of the two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal may be used instead of using the control line. In this case, for example, undefined bytes of a section overhead of the SDH (synchronous digital hierarchy) are used. The section overhead is a portion in the SDH to accommodate information that is necessary to operate a network, such as maintenance information and a status monitor.

The monitoring/control circuit 95 outputs the measurement result to the VAT control circuit 94.

Based on the measurement result, the VAT control circuit 94 determines an optical signal having the best optical SNR value among the optical signals of the C-band WDM optical signal. The VAT control circuit 94 supplies signals to the VAT driving circuits 91-1 to 91-t corresponding to the respective optical signals and controls the attenuation amounts of the respective VATs 90-1 to 90-t so that the optical SNRs will be

and output to the optical fiber 48-2.

The two-wavelength-band WDM signal is similarly subjected to the inter-wavelength-band preemphasis and amplification in each of the subsequent repeaters. The
5 two-wavelength-band WDM signal is relayed plural times by the plurality of repeaters and then input to the WDM optical signal receiving apparatus.

Since the received two-wavelength-band WDM signal was subjected to the inner-wavelength band preemphasis as described
10 above, deterioration in optical SNRs due to ASEs caused by the EDFA 23 or 33 and the GS-EDFA 24 or 34 in each apparatus can be reduced. Further, since the inter-wavelength-band preemphasis was also performed, deterioration in optical SNRs due to deviations between the wavelength bands caused by the
15 stimulated Raman scattering etc. in the optical fibers 48 can also be reduced.

As such, the optical transmission system according to the seventh embodiment can further increase the distance of ultra-long distance transmission because the optical SNRs of
20 the respective optical signals can greatly be increased.

Although in the seventh embodiment the in-wavelength-band preemphasis is adjusted by using the VATs, the invention is not limited to such a case and any device capable of adjusting optical power can be used. For example, a fiber
25 amplifier and a semiconductor optical amplifier can be used. In the case of a fiber amplifier, the in-wavelength-band preemphasis can be performed by adjusting the gain by adjusting the output of pump light for pumping an optical fiber. In the case of a semiconductor laser optical amplifier, in-
30 wavelength-band preemphasis can be performed by adjusting the gain by adjusting a bias current (drive current).

In the composite optical amplifying apparatus in each of the fifth to seventh embodiments, the gain gradient in each wavelength band is controlled by the next-stage rare-
35 earth-element-doped fiber. Instead, a gain equalizer that is an optical filter can be used.

Fig. 15A shows a case where a gain equalizer is provided

in each optical amplifying unit, and Fig. 15B shows a case where a gain equalizer is separated from the corresponding optical amplifying unit.

Referring to Fig. 15A, in this composite optical
5 amplifying apparatus, a WDM coupler 31 demultiplexes an input three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal into WDM optical signals in respective bands. The demultiplexed WDM optical signals are input to optical amplifiers 101-1a to 101-3a of respective amplifying units 101-1 to 101-3. The optical
10 amplifier 101-1a has the same configuration as the TDFA 32 shown in Fig. 11 except that the TDF 62, the LD 65, the LD driving circuit 66, the operation unit 68, the FBGs 76 and 77, and the PDs 64 and 67 are not provided. The same applies to the other optical amplifiers 101-2a and 101-3a. The WDM optical signals
15 in the respective bands whose optical powers have been adjusted by the respective optical amplifiers 101-1a to 101-3a are input to respective gain equalizers 101-1b to 101-3b. The gain equalizers 101-1b to 101-3b almost flatten the gains of the WDM optical signals in the respective bands. The resulting WDM
20 optical signals in the respective bands are input to a WDM coupler 35, where they are wavelength-multiplexed and thereby returned to a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, which is transmitted to the next-stage repeater.

The composite optical amplifying apparatus of Fig. 15B
25 is composed of optical amplifiers 103-1 to 103-3 and gain equalizers 104-1 to 104-3 all of which are independent optical parts. The optical amplifiers 103-1 to 103-3 correspond to the optical amplifiers 101-1a to 101-3a in Fig. 15A and the gain equalizers 104-1 to 104-3 correspond to the gain equalizers
30 101-1b to 101-3b in Fig. 15A.

The fifth to seventh embodiments were directed to the case where the composite optical amplifying apparatus is fixed in the number of wavelength bands in constructing an optical system. However, by providing optical adapters for each of the
35 WDM couplers 31 and 35, the fifth to seventh embodiments can adapt to a case of decreasing or increasing the number of wavelength bands after construction of an optical system.

5 To enable attachment/detachment of optical amplifiers,
as shown in Figs. 16A and 16B, optical adapters 106-1 to 106-3
are provided between the WDM coupler 31 and the TDFA 32, EDFA
33, and GS-EDFA 34 and optical adapters 107-1 to 107-3 are
provided between the TDFA 32, EDFA 33, and GS-EDFA 34 and the
WDM coupler 35. The contents of the ROM 51 in the
monitoring/control circuit 38 are written in accordance with
decrease or increase in the number of wavelength bands.

10 The fifth embodiment was directed to the case of
handling a three-wavelength-band WDM optical signal, and the
seventh embodiment was directed to the case of handling a
two-wavelength-band WDM optical signal. However, the
invention is not limited to such cases and can be applied to
a case of handling an n-wavelength-band WDM optical signal of
15 an arbitrary number of wavelength bands.

The fifth to seventh embodiments were directed to the
case of unidirectional transmission in which WDM optical
signals in respective wavelength bands are transmitted in the
same direction. However, the invention can also be applied to
20 the case of bidirectional transmission because same results
are obtained in unidirectional transmission and bidirectional
transmission as was described with reference to Figs. 21 and
22.

25 The invention is not limited to the above embodiments
and various modifications may be made without departing from
the spirit and scope of the invention. Any improvement may be
made in part or all of the components.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An optical amplifying apparatus comprising:

5 a plurality of optical adjusting means provided for respective wavelength bands, for adjusting optical powers of light beams;

wavelength-multiplexing means for wavelength-multiplexing outputs of said respective optical adjusting means; and

10 controlling means for performing control so that an output of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical power of shorter-wavelength-band light among said plurality of optical adjusting means becomes larger than an output of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical power of longer-
15 wavelength-band light among said plurality of optical adjusting means.

2. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising:

20 wavelength-demultiplexing means for wavelength-demultiplexing input light into light beams in respective wavelength bands; and

outputting each of the light beams in the respective wavelength bands to said respective optical adjusting means.

3. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1,
25 wherein said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means so that optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at a predetermined point will become approximately identical when output light of the wavelength-multiplexing means travels to the
30 predetermined point.

4. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means so that powers obtained by eliminating noise powers in the respective optical
35 adjusting means from optical powers of said respective wavelength bands at a predetermined point will become approximately identical when output light of the

wavelength-multiplexing means travels to the predetermined point.

5. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a light source for supplying light to
5 respective input light beams of said plurality of optical adjusting means.

6. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising an optical transmission line connected to said wavelength-demultiplexing means for transmitting said
10 input light, and a light source for supplying light to said optical transmission line.

7. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said controlling means determines a difference between the output of said optical adjusting means for
15 adjusting the optical power of said shorter-wavelength-band light and the output of said optical adjusting means for adjusting the optical power of said longer-wavelength-band light based on at least one of stimulated Raman scattering in an optical transmission line connected to an output side of
20 said optical amplifying apparatus, a loss in said optical transmission line, a loss in said wavelength-demultiplexing means, and a loss in said wavelength-multiplexing means.

8. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said light beams are a WDM optical signal in a first
25 wavelength band and a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band having longer wavelength than the first wavelength band, and wherein

the number of channels of the WDM optical signal in the first wavelength band is increased or decreased.

9. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said light beams are a WDM optical signal in a first
30 wavelength band and a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band having longer wavelength than the first wavelength band, and wherein the number of channels of the WDM optical signal in the second wavelength band is increased or decreased.
35

10. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 3, further comprising detecting means for detecting said

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optical powers of said respective wavelength bands at said predetermined point, wherein

5 said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means based on an output of the detecting means.

11. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 4, further comprising detecting means for detecting said optical powers of said respective wavelength bands at said predetermined point, wherein

10 said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means based on an output of said detecting means.

12. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said light beams are WDM optical signals, and
15 wherein

said detecting means detects optical power of one of the WDM optical signals that corresponds to a shortest-wavelength channel.

13. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 20 11, wherein said light beams are WDM optical signals, and wherein

said detecting means detects optical power of one of the WDM optical signals that corresponds to a shortest-wavelength channel.

25 14. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of optical adjusting means are optical amplifiers for amplifying said light beams.

15. The optical amplifying apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of optical adjusting means are
30 optical attenuators for attenuating said light beams.

16. An optical sending apparatus comprising:

a plurality of optical sending means provided for each predetermined wavelength band, and for generating WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands;

35 a plurality of optical adjusting means connected to said respective optical sending means, for adjusting optical powers of light beams;

wavelength-multiplexing means for wavelength-multiplexing outputs of said respective optical adjusting means; and

controlling means for performing control so that an
5 output of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical power of shorter-wavelength-band light among said plurality of optical adjusting means becomes larger than an output of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical power of longer-wavelength-band light among said plurality of optical adjusting
10 means.

17. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means so that optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at a predetermined
15 point will become approximately identical when output light of said wavelength-multiplexing means travels to the predetermined point.

18. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said controlling means further controls the outputs
20 of said respective optical adjusting means so that powers obtained by eliminating noise powers in said respective optical adjusting means from optical powers of the respective wavelength bands at a predetermined point will become approximately identical when output light of said
25 wavelength-multiplexing means travels to the predetermined point.

19. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said controlling means determines a difference between the output of said optical adjusting means for adjusting the
30 optical power of said shorter-wavelength-band light and the output of said optical adjusting means for adjusting the optical power of said longer-wavelength-band light based on at least one of stimulated Raman scattering in an optical transmission line connected to an output side of said optical
35 sending apparatus, a loss in said optical transmission line, and a loss in said wavelength-multiplexing means.

20. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16,

wherein said WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands are a WDM optical signal in a first wavelength band and a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band having longer wavelengths than the first wavelength band, and wherein

5 the number of channels of said WDM optical signal in the first wavelength band is increased or decreased.

21. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands are a WDM optical signal in a first wavelength band and
10 a WDM optical signal in a second wavelength band having longer wavelengths than the first wavelength band, and wherein

 the number of channels of said WDM optical signal in the second wavelength band is increased or decreased.

22. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 17,
15 further comprising detecting means for detecting said optical powers of said respective wavelength bands at said predetermined point, wherein

 said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means based on an output
20 of said detecting means.

23. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 18, further comprising detecting means for detecting one of said optical powers of said respective wavelength bands at said predetermined point, wherein

25 said controlling means further controls the outputs of said respective optical adjusting means based on an output of said detecting means.

24. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 22, wherein said detecting means detects optical power of one of
30 the WDM optical signals that corresponds to a shortest-wavelength channel.

25. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 23, wherein said detecting means detects optical power of one of the WDM optical signals that corresponds to a shortest-
35 wavelength channel.

26. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein each of said plurality of optical sending means

generates each WDM optical signal respectively in each of said plurality of wavelength bands by generating a plurality of optical signals having different optical powers and wavelength-multiplexing said plurality of optical signals on a wavelength band basis.

27. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said plurality of optical adjusting means are optical amplifiers for amplifying light beams.

28. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said plurality of optical adjusting means are optical attenuators for attenuating light beams.

29. An optical transmission system comprising:

an optical sending apparatus for generating an optical signal of a plurality of wavelength bands;

an optical transmission line for transmitting the generated said optical signal;

an optical receiving apparatus for receiving and processing said optical signal transmitted through said optical transmission line; and

at least one optical amplifying apparatus provided on the optical transmission line, comprising:

wavelength-demultiplexing means for wavelength-demultiplexing said optical signal on a wavelength band basis;

a plurality of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical powers of each said optical signal in the respective wavelength bands, that are output from said wavelength-demultiplexing means;

wavelength-multiplexing means for wavelength-multiplexing outputs of said respective optical adjusting means; and

controlling means for performing control so that an output of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical power of shorter-wavelength-band light among said plurality of optical adjusting means becomes larger than an output of optical adjusting means for adjusting optical power of longer-wavelength-band light among said plurality of optical adjusting means.

wavelength-multiplexing the sets of optical signals on a wavelength band basis.

35. The optical transmission system according to claim 29, wherein said plurality of optical adjusting means of the optical amplifying apparatus are optical amplifiers for
5 amplifying optical signals.

36. The optical sending apparatus according to claim 29, wherein said plurality of optical adjusting means of the optical amplifying apparatus are optical attenuators for
10 attenuating optical signals.

37. A method of amplifying light comprising the steps of:
(1) amplifying light in a longer-wavelength band among a plurality of wavelength bands;

(2) amplifying light in a shorter-wavelength band
15 among said plurality of wavelength bands so that it will have optical power that is larger than optical power of the amplified light in the longer-wavelength band; and

(3) wavelength-multiplexing light beams of the plurality of wavelength bands.

38. The optical amplifying method according to claim 37, further comprising a step of determining a difference between an amplification output of the light in said shorter-wavelength band and an amplification output of the light in said longer-wavelength band so that optical powers of the respective
25 wavelength bands at a predetermined point will become approximately identical when wavelength-multiplexed light of the said plurality of wavelength bands travels to the predetermined point, and wherein

said step (2) amplifies said light in the shorter-wavelength band so that it will have optical power that is larger than optical power of amplified light in said longer-wavelength band by said difference.
30

39. A method of amplifying light comprising the steps of:
(1) generating a plurality of optical signals having
35 different optical powers;

(2) generating a plurality of WDM optical signals by wavelength-multiplexing said plurality of optical signals on

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a wavelength band basis;

(3) amplifying a WDM optical signal in a longer-wavelength band among the plurality of WDM optical signals;

(4) amplifying a WDM optical signal in a shorter-wavelength band among said plurality of WDM optical signals so that it will have optical power that is larger than optical power of the amplified WDM optical signal in said longer-wavelength band; and

(5) wavelength-multiplexing said plurality of WDM optical signals.

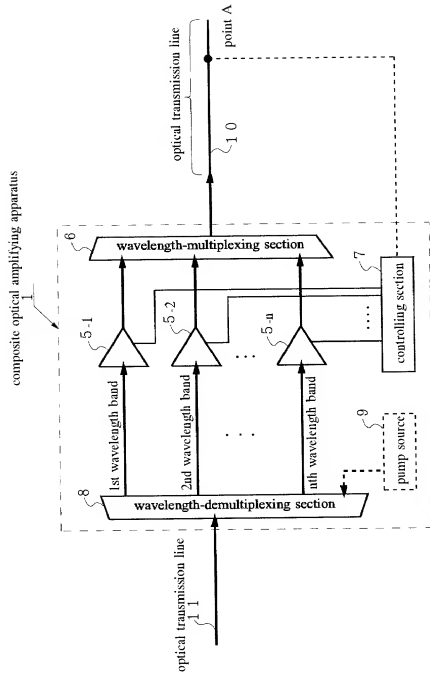
40. The optical amplifying method according to claim 39, further comprising a step of determining a difference between an amplification output of the WDM optical signal in said shorter-wavelength band and an amplification output of the WDM optical signal in said longer-wavelength band so that optical powers of the respective WDM optical signals at a predetermined point will become approximately identical when a wavelength-multiplexed optical signal of the plurality of WDM optical signals travels to the predetermined point, and wherein said step (4) amplifies the WDM optical signal in said shorter-wavelength band so that it will have optical power that is larger than optical power of amplified light in the longer-wavelength band by said difference.

41. A method of inputting light comprising the steps of: making optical power of a WDM optical signal in a shorter-wavelength band larger than optical power of a WDM optical signal in a longer-wavelength band among a plurality of WDM optical signals in respective wavelength bands; and inputting said plurality of WDM optical signals in the respective wavelength bands to an optical transmission line.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

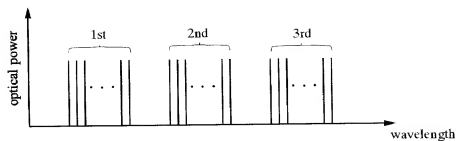
There are provided a plurality of optical adjusting sections, a wavelength-multiplexing section, and a control section. The plurality of optical adjusting sections, which
5 are provided for respective wavelength bands, amplifies light beams in the respective wavelength bands. The wavelength-multiplexing section wavelength-multiplexes amplified light beams in the respective wavelength bands. The control section controls the outputs of the respective optical amplifying
10 sections so that optical powers of the respective wavelength bands will become approximately identical at a predetermined point when wavelength-multiplexed light of the light beams in the respective wavelength bands travels to the predetermined point. This configuration makes it possible to eliminate
15 optical power deviations between wavelength bands that would otherwise occur when an optical signal of a plurality of wavelength bands is transmitted, and to thereby make optical SNRs uniform.

FIG. 1

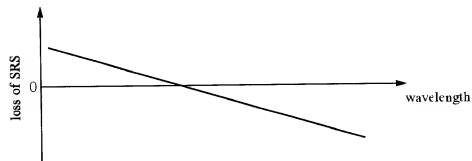


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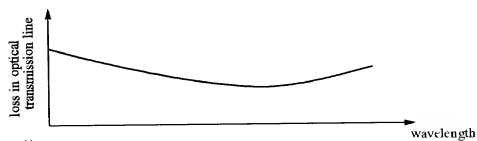
A.



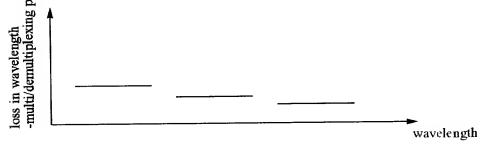
B.



C



D



E

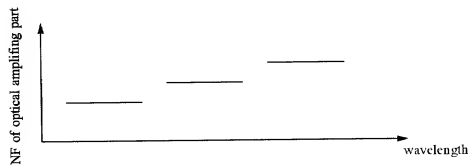
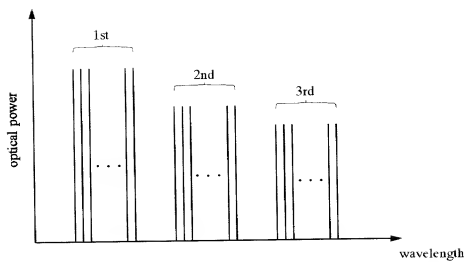


FIG. 3

A.



B.

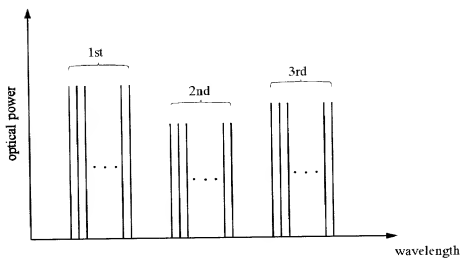
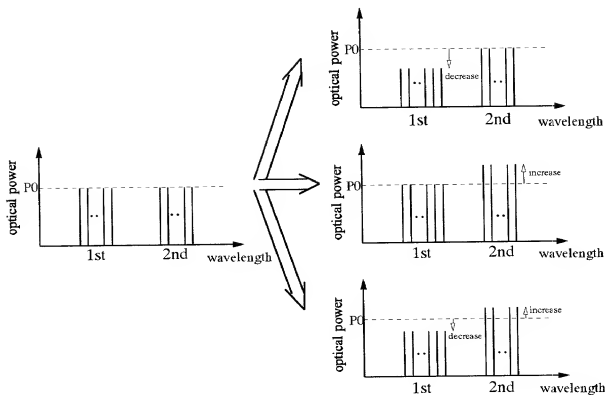


FIG. 4

A.



B.

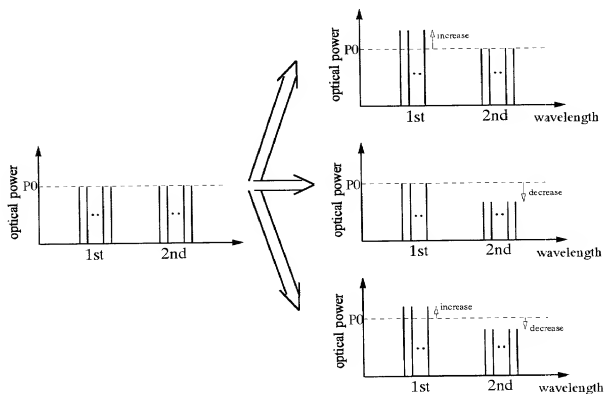
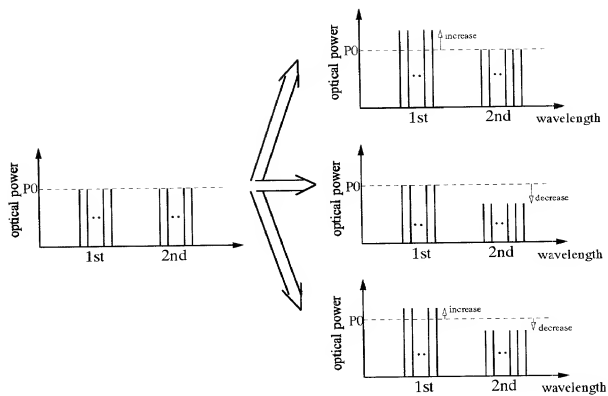


FIG. 5

A.



B.

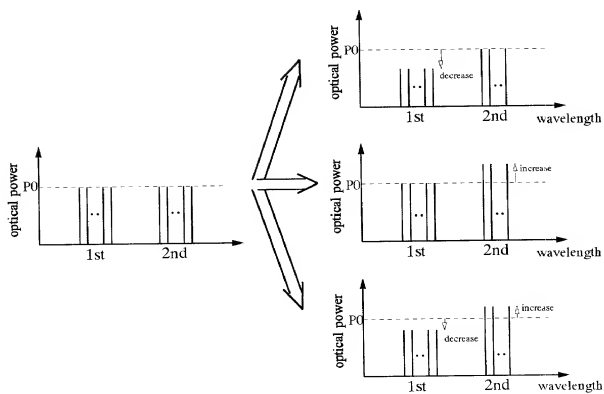


FIG. 6

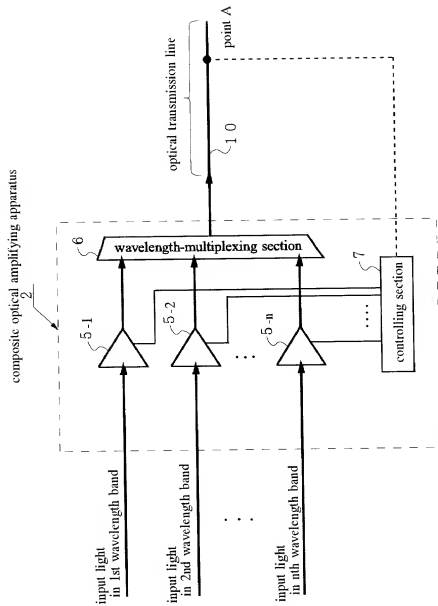


FIG. 7

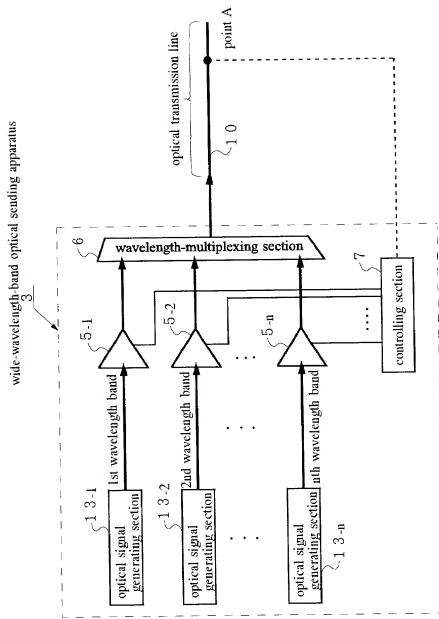


FIG. 8

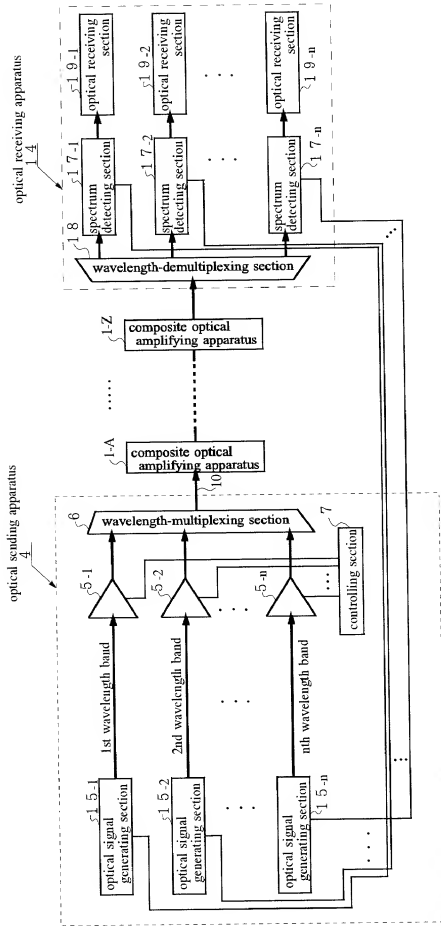


FIG. 9

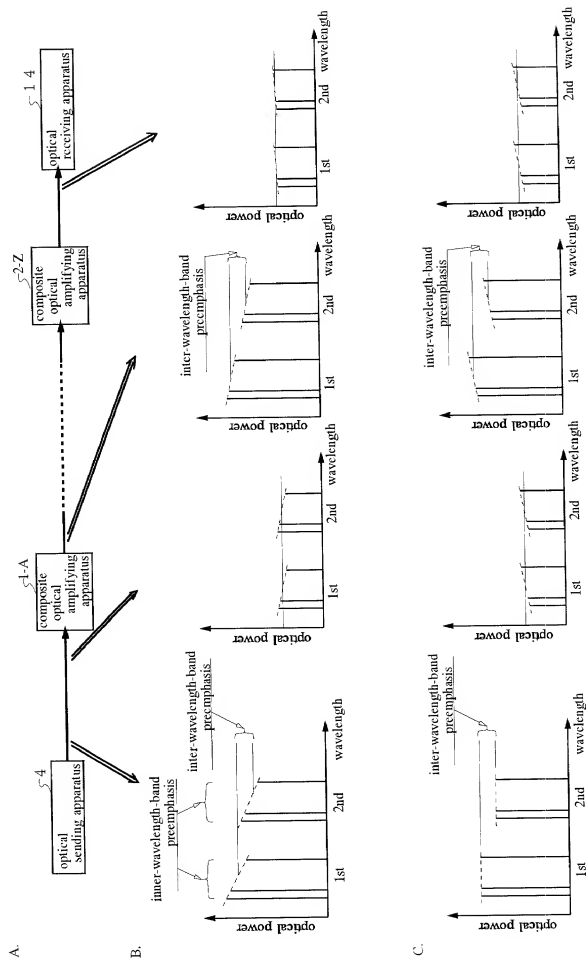


FIG. 12

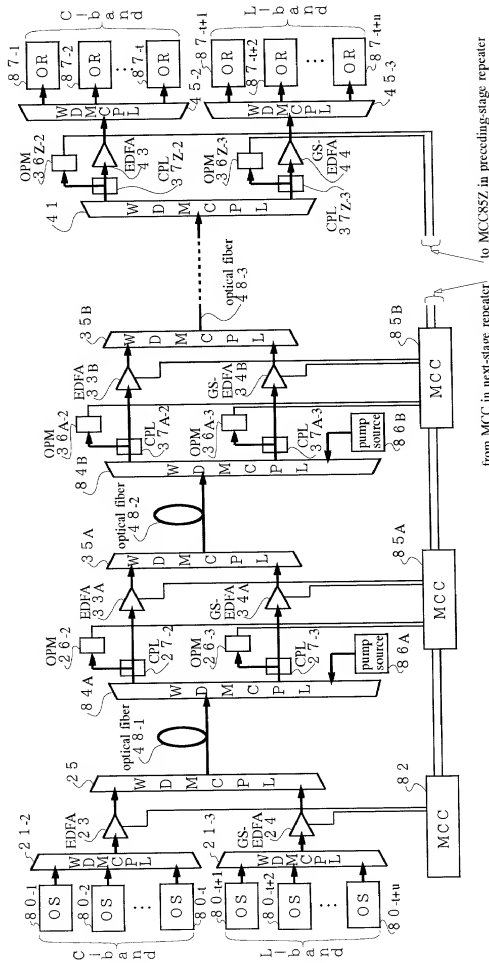


FIG. 13

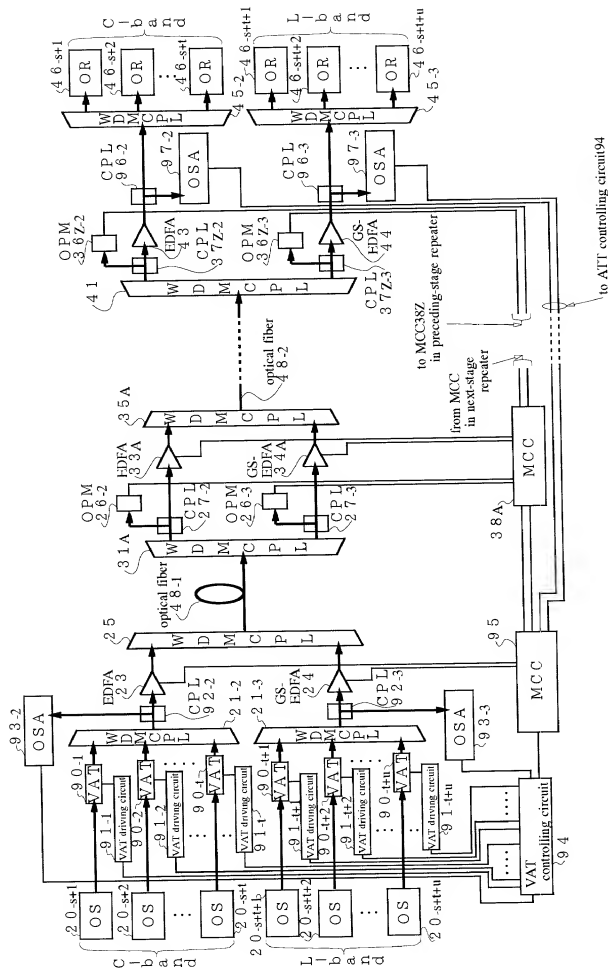


FIG. 14

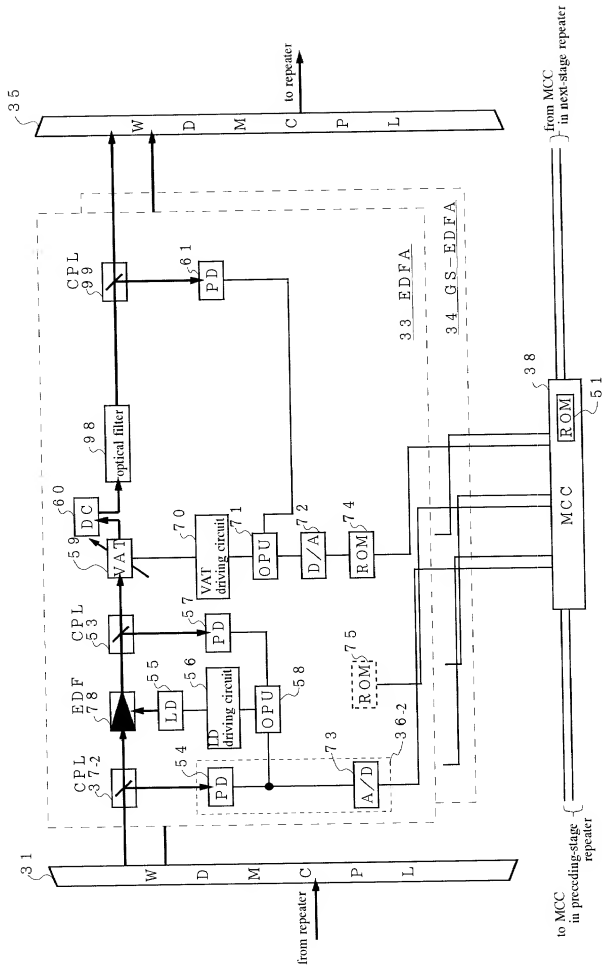
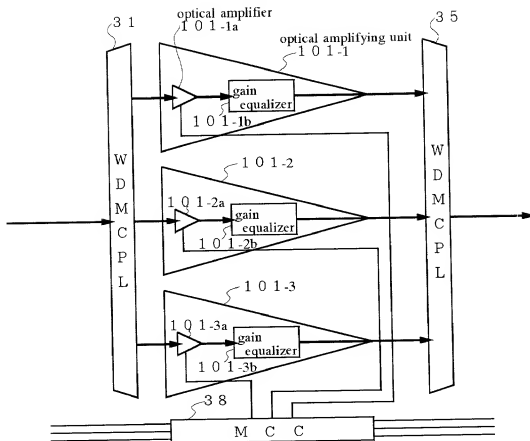


FIG. 15

A.



B.

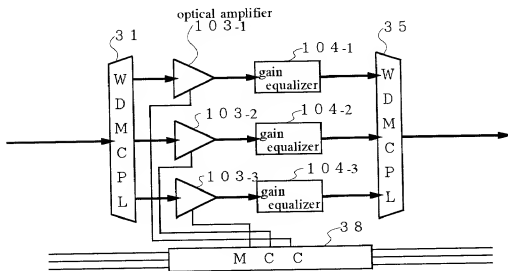
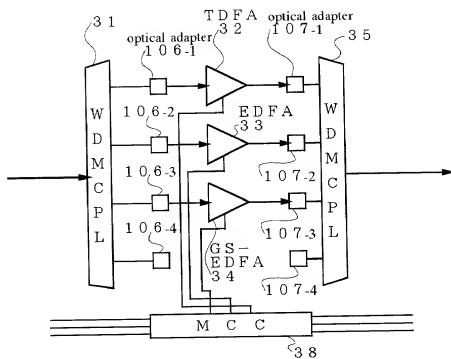


FIG. 16

A.



B.

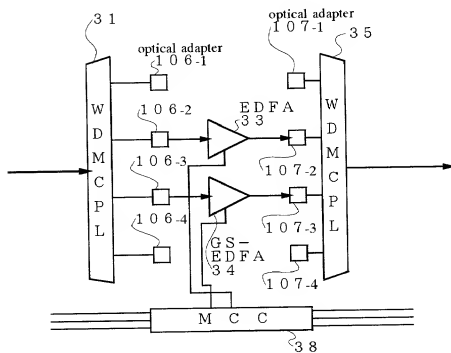


FIG. 17
Related art

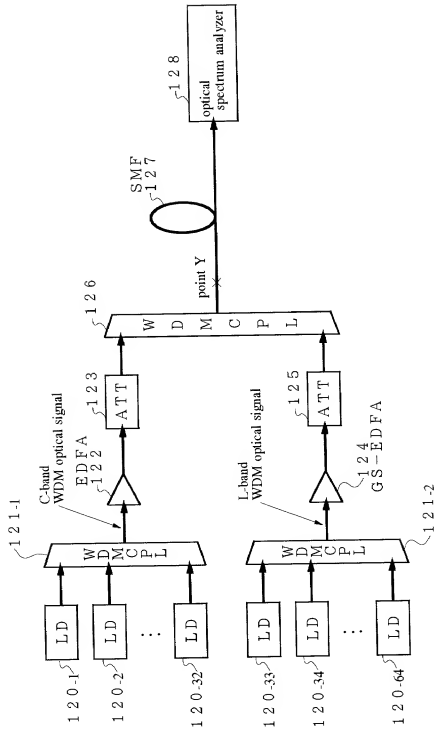


FIG. 18
Related art

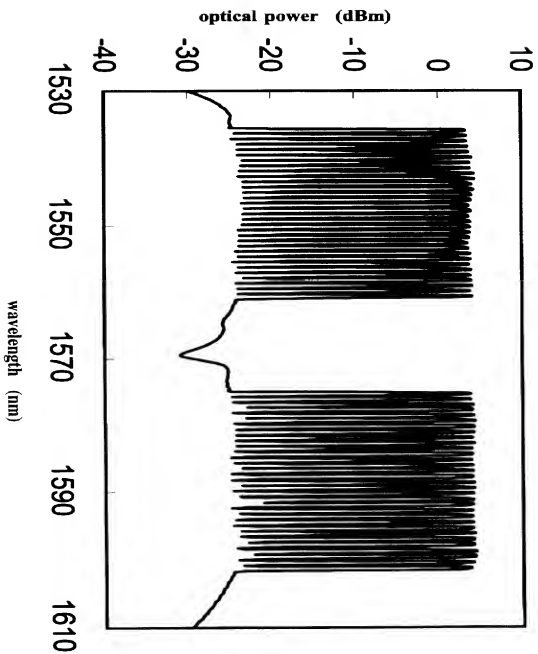


FIG. 19
Related art

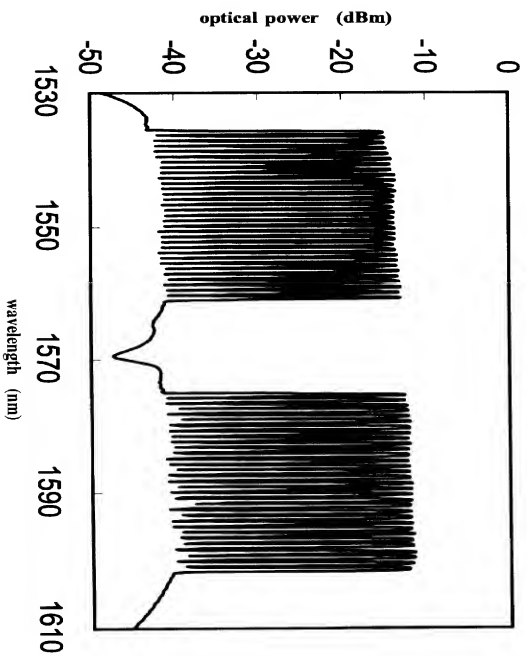


FIG. 20
Related art

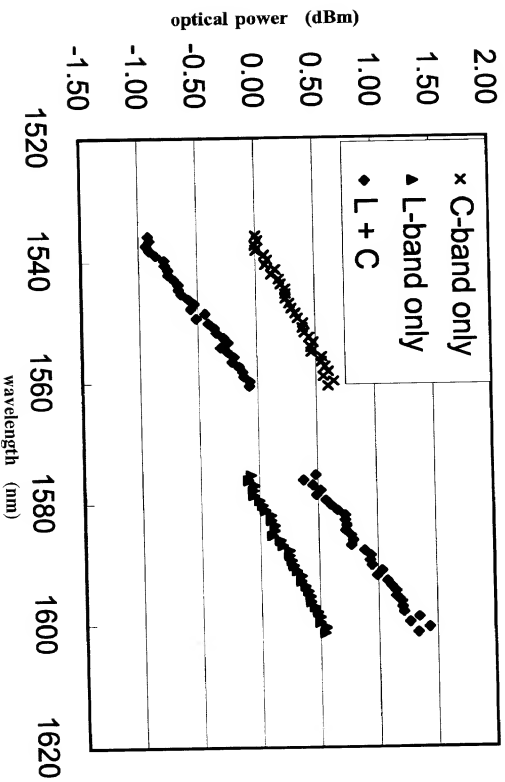


FIG. 21
Related art

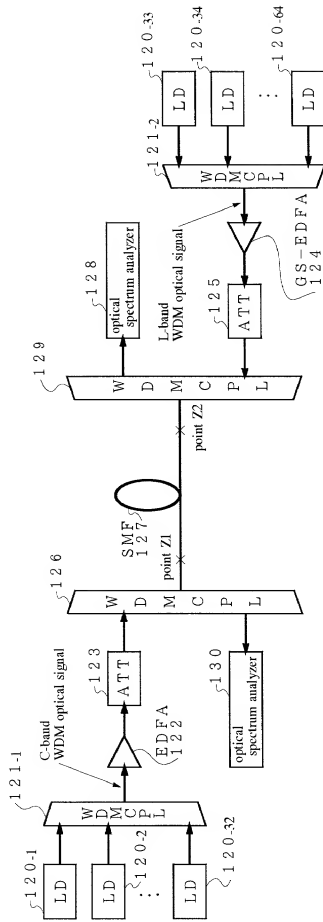


FIG. 22
Related art

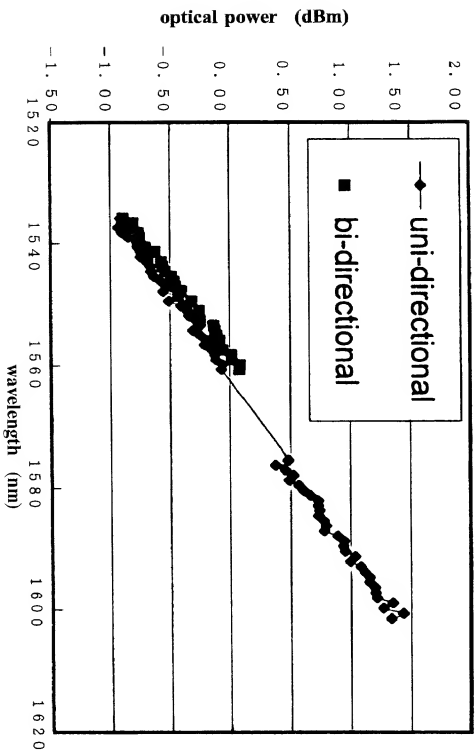
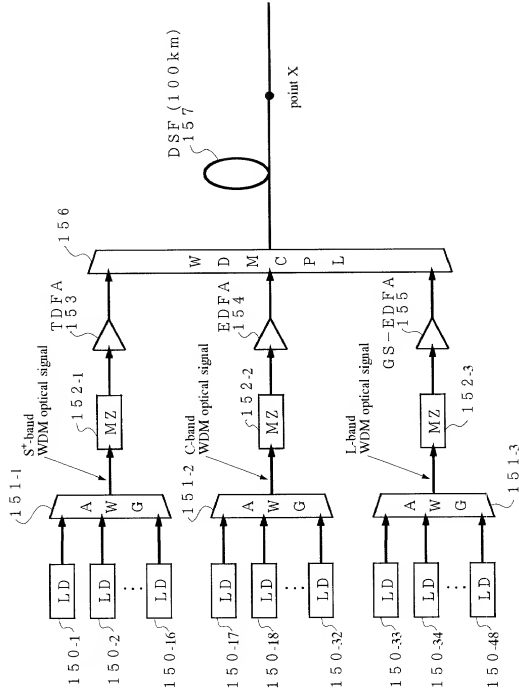


FIG. 23
Related art



Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

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My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

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I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled
OPTICAL AMPLIFYING APPARATUS FOR AMPLIFYING
WIDE-WAVELENGTH-BAND LIGHT, OPTICAL SENDING
APPARATUS, OPTICAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, AND
OPTICAL AMPLIFYING METHOD

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☐ was filed on _____
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
_____ and was amended on
_____ (if applicable).

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Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国で先行出願
Hei 11-228545

(Number)

(番号)

JAPAN

(Country)

(国名)

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

12/08/1999

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願年月日)

☐

(Number)

(番号)

(Country)

(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

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☐

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(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

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(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

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(状況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint
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